INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. XVII NO. 276— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929. ONE ANNA

BIG BUSINESS SOUNDS NOTE OF ALARM.

Joins Campaign Of Calumny Against India.

SIR WALTER WILSON'S OUTBURST.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Walter Wilson, a retired Calcutta business magnate who represented the Associated Chambers in the Assembly for a long time and who also led the European group is the latest contributor to the columns of the "Daily Mail" in the campaign of calumny against India. Sir Walter Wilson is regarded as a spokesman of big business interests directed by Lord Inchcape. His views are therefore significant.

LIBEL OF INDIAN POLITICIAN.

According to Sir Walter Wilson, Mr. Wedgewood Benn is undermining the foundations of the Empire. Says Sir Walter: "There can be doubt that the Indian politician is out to harrass and harm the British trade and British influence in India. Indian politician makes no secret that he is out for driving the Britishers out of India? Sir Walter Wilson makes also an allegation against the Nehru Committee, who produced the Nehru Constitution, that it was originally the intention of the authors of the Nehru Report to deny to the European British subjects resident in India even the ordinary rights of citizenship, namely the right of franchise. But he does not explain as to what led the Nehru Committee to give the right of frachies to European British subjects also, in their very first report, if the Committee had originally intended otherwise.

DESTROYING BRITAIN'S TRADE.

Sir Walter then concludes: "The British merchants control virtually both the export and import trade of India. The object of Indian politician is to divert this flow of trade from Britain to India, by fostering inefficient Indian industries behind the Tariff wall in India,, and thus destroy Britain's Over-seas markets."

Sir Walter Wilson then asks: "What is to be said of the Labour Government which on the one hand is trying to reduce European Tariffs through Mr. William Graham and has set Mr. Thomas to reduce unemployment and on top of it allows Mr. Wedgewood Benn to destroy Britain's market in India?"—Free Press Beam Service.

'SAK'S" VISIT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

"Daily Mail" Defends Ban.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The British Press as a whole have refrained from commenting on the refusal of pass-port to Communists like Mr. Gallocher, Mr. Saklatwalla, etc. The "Daily Mail", however, defends the India Office editorially. The paper says that it cannot but be admitted that generally the ban on freedom of movement of individuals by the refusal of passports facilities is foolish, but special occasions, says the paper, demands special action in special circumstances. The paper contends that the curtailment of individual liberty in the interests of public good is justifiable. It expresses apprehension that the average Indian does not know that a Communist leader like Saklatwalla represents no one but himself in England. The paper concludes: "Mr. Saklatwalla could only complain that he is denied the liberties of furious anti-British agitators. He cannot complain that he has been denied liberties to which peaceful British subjects are entitled."—Free Press Beam Service.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Col. Crawford On Indian Reforms.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Colonel Crawford addressed a largely attended meeting to-day in the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the European Association. Mr. G. W. Chambers, Chairman of the Local Branch of the European Association presided. Dr. Besant and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer were among the prominent persons present. Col. Crawford described the Indian constitutional problem as the biggest problem of the world. He hoped that all parties would get together for finding a solution.

Answering a question Col. Crawford said that the great danger before India was Communism which he described as the mad dog.

Asked about his opinion regarding London "Daily Mail's" attitude towards India, Col. Crawford said Europeans in India did not endorse that view.

The budget for the next official year will be presented in the Madras Legislative Council on 25th February.—A. P.

ZAMINDARS CONFER.

—:o:—

To Protect Their Vested Rights

PATNA, Nov. 21.

A Conference of Landholders was held here yesterday, under the presidentship of the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga to consider the situation arising out of the Viceregal announcement. It was attended by the Maharaja of Gidhaur, the Raja Bahadur of Amawan, the Raja of Surajpura, the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri and other landholders. Messages of symptahy and support were received from among others, the British Indian Association, Calcutta, the Agra Province Zemindars' Association and Mr. J. P. Srivastava.

It was decided to convene an All-India Landholders' Conference at Delhi towards the end of January or in February next, to which delegates from representative landholders' organisations in the different provinces would be invited, with the object of securing the adequate representation of landholders on the proposed Round Table Conference. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding the Conference and for preparing a provisional programme of business.—A. P.

STANDING JT. COMMITTEE TO BE REAPPOINTED.

Lord Passfield's Reply In Lords.

LONDON, November 20.

Lord Clwyd urged reappointment of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs especially in view of the recent important developments as regards the Statutory Commission, and asked whether the Government's proposals would be examined by the Joint Parliamentary Committee or by a Joint Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Lord Passfield replied that Government intended to reappoint Standing Joint Committee. An "ad hoc" motion would be tabled promptly, but he must not be expected to express any opinion as regards the possible procedure in connection with the Statutory Commission which might be another story altogether.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

French Govt. Protect Beet Cultivation.

SUGAR DUTY INCREASED: EXCISE DUTY LOWERED.

LONDON, November 20.

Paris.—In order to protect beet cultivation, Government has decided to increase the sugar duty by forty francs per hundred kilos and lower the excise duty by fifteen francs per hundred kilos.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S RECORD FLIGHT TO EAST.

—:o:—

Costes And Bellonte Reach Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—Airmen Coste and Bellonte returned to-day from Hanoi in record time of five days.—Reuter.

Costes Lands At Le Bourget.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The Havas Agency message states that airman Costes landed at Le Bourset at 11-35 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOLD EMBARGO

—:o:—

To Be Lifted From January NEXT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Osaka.—The Japanese gold embargo will be lifted from January 11, 1930.—Reuter.

DEFEATING JAIL REFORM

—:o:—

Alleged Issue Of A Confidential Circular.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The "Bande Mataram" understands that a confidential Circular has been issued by the Punjab Government to all trying Magistrates instructing them not allow special-class for any of the accussed convicted of sedition who had preached violence.—Free Press.

BANK OF ENGLAND

—:o:—

Discount Rate Reduced.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to five and half per cent.—Reuter.

EMPIRE MINNING CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To Be Held in S. Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cape Town.—Arrangements are now practically completed for the Third Triennial Empire Mining and Mettalurgical Congress in South Africa in March, 1930. Prominent mining engineers from all parts of the Empire have signified their intention to attend. Sixty technical papers will be presented. The programme includes visits to all technical and scenic points of interest as far as Congo border.—Reuter.

DOUBLE MURDER.

—:o:—

"Catch Me If You Dare."

PATHAN RUNS AMOK.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

A gruesome and sensational double murder of two young men named Mohammad Hussain and Dev Balabh is reported to have been committed in the Municipal Gardens between Shahalmi and Mochi gates at about 10 p.m. last night.

The facts as alleged, are that a Pathan came last night to a fruitshop outside Shahalmi Gate where Mohammad Hussain the deceased was sitting and took him to a garden where Deva Balabh, the other deceased was also present. Both of them were stabbed by the Pathan who ran towards the Lahari Gate with a long blood-stained knife shouting out to the people that he had stabbed both the deceased, and any man who had the courage should come forward and capture him.

Some persons chased the assailant, but he made good his escape. Mohammad Hussain came out running, but fell while the other ran to his house immediately he was stabbed, but he also fell in Chowk Matti. Both of them were removed to the Mayo Hospital where they soon expired.—Free Press.

NAUJWAN SABHA MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Proscribed By Punjab Police.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The Police yesterday raided the shop of Mr. Ramkishan, President, Naujwan Bharat Sabha, the "Inqullab" press, and the Virganand Press and carried out thorough searches in these places.

It is reported that these searches were conducted in connection with the Manifesto recently issued by the Naujwan Bharat Sabha criticising the leaders' statement on the pronouncement. The Sabha's Manifesto was proscribed and the Police took possession of all available copies of it, and also of the documents related to it.—Free Press.

M. CLEMENCEAU ILL.

—:o:—

Doctor Thinks It Is A Serious Case.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau was unable to do usual physical jerks this morning. He was seized by violent abdominal pains. A doctor was summoned and he injected morphia. The doctor declared: "This attack may be serious."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MR. SEN GUPTA RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, who was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee on November 17 resigned his membership this evening.—A. P.

COAL DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Text Of Govt. Bill Next Week.

OWNERS REFUSE COOPERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Rugoy.—The long debated issue between Government and the Miners' Federation was finally cleared up yesterday when as was anticipated the National Delegate Conference of Miners accepted the Government proposals, only two districts voting against the policy.

The text of the first of Government Bills for dealing with coal situation comprising proposals for setting up the Wages Board and dealing with hours and marketting schemes will be issued next week.

So far the mine-owners, despite the advocacy of Government's policy by Yorkshire group, have refusec co-operation. But the "Times" says, opinion is current on political side of the miners' organisation that compromise might yet be reached.

It is suggested that if coal-owners were prepared to enter joint conference there might be no need for setting up of the National Wages Board or that at any

RACING NOTES

By "Pilot".

—:o:—

(See Page 5.)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

Do Soviet Govt. Accept Responsibility

MR. HENDERSON REITERATES BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, November 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Smithers asked Mr. Henderson to ascertain whether the Soviet Government accepted responsibility for propaganda like the manifesto issued to the people in India by the Communist International.

Mr. Henderson replied that he had seen a press account of the manifesto, and reiterated the Government's attitude anent foreign propaganda. He had already made clear that he was not prepared to refrain from sending the ambassador to Moscow till the Soviet had honoured the agreement as regards propaganda.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

—:o:—

Denies Allegations Against Him

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Referring to the allegations made against him by Mr. Hessling, one of the European Councillors of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation at a recent meeting of that body, Dr. B. N. Dey, who was recently appointed as the Special Drainage Officer, says in a press interview that the allegations are unwarranted. His reply to the Corporation would deal throughly with all the points raised at the Corporation meeting. He was taking advice as to what further step could be taken in the matter—Free Press.

NORTHCOTE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

DECCAN COLLEGE'S VICTORY.

POONA, Nov. 21.

In the Northcote Cricket Shield Tourney the match between the Deccan and Sir Parshurambhau Colleges ended in a victory for the former (Deccan College) by one innings and 28 runs. In their second innings Parshuramians scored 81 runs only.

NO JUSTICE TO INDIANS ABROAD.

Socialist Peer's Refusal Of Common Franchise Roll In E. Africa.

KUNZRU DISILLUSIONED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The British Cabinet will shortly consider the East African question. A decision will have to be taken on Sir Samuel Wilson's Report with particular reference to Indians' demand for a common franchise roll.

NO COMMON FRANCHISE ROLL.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru has had several interviews with leading members of the Cabinet as well as the Labour, Liberal and Conservative Parties. Mr. Wedgewood Benn has extended to Pandit Kunzru all possible help and has given clear indications of his sympathy with the Indian point of view. But Lord Passfield dominates the situation and as far as can be ascertained, Lord Passfield has no intention of granting to Indians in East Africa the Common Roll.

NO JUSTICE EXPECTED.

In new of the approaching meeting of the Cabinet to consider the question, Pandit Kunzru has asked for a special interview with Lord Passfield. But the Pandit is reticent as regards the results of the interview. Indications, however, are clear that Pandit Kunzru does not expect to receive justice at the hands of Lord Passfield.

DENIAL OF INDIAN CLAIMS.

It appears that Lord Passfield is making no secret of the fact that he is not in sympathy with Indian aspirations. As regards the Government of India, it does not appear that they have taken a strong attitude. They have, it appears, acted more as a Post Office conveying the opinion of the Standing Emigration Committee, rather than as defenders of Indian rights and Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn are said to have their hands so full with the developments arising from the Viceregal announcement that it is apprehended that they are likely to submit to a denial of Indian claims in East Africa.—Free Press Beam Service.

TATA IRON & STEEL WORKS.

Present Position & Prospects.

A valued correspondent who has made a careful study of iron and steel industry writes as follows:—

The Tata Iron and Steel Company is the premier company concerned in the production of iron and steel in India. The future of the iron and steel industry, therefore, depends on the condition of working of his Company. The following information about the Company's working will, therefore, be useful to genuine investors who have the interests of this great national industry at heart:—

October's production of the Jamshedpur Works was 42,500 tons and during the cold weather the production is expected to be between 42 to 45 thousand tons. This will average about 40,000 tons per month for this year. Next year from April onwards the production will be 500,000 for the year finished steel. During 1931-32 the works will 550,000 tons steel and during 1932-33 600,000 tons.

The major portion of the extensions is finished. The New Generator of 18000 K. W. and new Blowers for the Blast Furnaces and part of the new boiler plant is completed and the power question which has been acute for the last two or three years has been solved.

Last month with four furnaces the pig iron produced was 72,000 tons. This month with 3 furnaces 76,000 will be produced and the cost of pig iron which was 21/- per ton will go down to 19/- this month. This is Rs. 2/- below pre strike figure. This will also bring the cost of steel to below pre strike figure.

The 3rd Duplex Furnace is in operation and this month the D. F. will produce 40,000 tons of steel ingots and gradually the tonnage of this plant alone will be 50,000 tons per month.

REDUCING COST OF PRODUCTION.

The new Roughing Mill, which will enable the rolling of structural sections of the New Rail Mill, is in operation and will materially bring down the cost of producing structurals and rails and structurals from now onward should be round about Rs. 60/- per ton and when it is remembered that at present the Tatas sell their rails at Rs. 110/- per ton and their structurals at 130/-, the profits from these can be imagined.

The present relations between Capital and Labour are cordial. When it is remembered that India imports between a million and a million and a half tons of steel per year, there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in disposing off the Tatas' output as they produce all the different products which are imported.

The Company should make enough profits this year to pay 2nd Preference and possibly half the dividend for the last year which was passed over on account of labour troubles.

PROFITS OF 200 LAKHS.

The following year the Company ought to make a profit of well over 200 lacs when it will be time to pay dividends on 1st, 2nd Preference and Ordinaries in accordance with the recent scheme.

In 1941-32, after paying all back dividends there should be 10 per cent on the ordinaries whose present price is ridiculously low.

This is due to various reasons peculiar to Bombay's local conditions. The Belgian rates have gone down a little but this does not affect the Tatas at all as all their rails are sold under contract and most of their other materials of British standard whose prices if anything have gone up. The present price of steel shares are very low and a good chance for investment by genuine buyers, as in less than 12 months the ordinaries should be worth well over Rs. 100/-.

MR. HOMI'S ACTIVITIES AT JAMSHEDPUR.

—:o:—

"Capital's" Allegations.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

"Capital" publishes a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Maneck Homi to his friend Mr. Shapurji in Bombay and makes sansational disclosures about the real source and significance of "labour" troubles at Jamshedpur. The letter says "inter alia:"

"Get the Chairman's statement

(Continued on page 6.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamer		Tons.
1929			
			11,120
23 N	Macedonia*		10,954
30	Morea		16,063
7 Dec.	Naldera x	ALL	
4	Viceroy of India		19,849
			16,611
1	Rawalpindi*		11,518
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan	Narkunda x		10,602
11	Ranpura		16,568
8	Rajputana*		16,550
15	Itanchi		20,347
1 Feb	Mooltan x		10,954
8	Morea		10,946
15	Mantua*	NOW SAIL	
22	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x		11,618
8	Kaisar-i-Hind		16,502
15	Bismark@	DIRECT	16,801
22	Ranpura		16,088
29	Naldera		16,650
Apr.	Itanchi		16,619
2	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
7	Mantua (Extra)		10,602
9	Dumana		11,000
5	Kanpura*		16,572
26	Narkunda*	BOMBAY	
May	Viceroy of India		19,648
	Rajputana*	WITHOUT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
	Rajputana		20,347
	Mantua		11,120
7	Ranpura		16,916
4	Umaria	FRAN-	16,132
	Maloja	SHIPMENT	20,837
	Dumana		10,857
July	Ranpura*		16,501
	Malwa	AT	11,000
	Naldera		16,088
	Rawalpindi		11,019
Aug	Morea	ADEN	10,946
	Macedonia		11,120
	Narkunda		16,572
	Rajputana		10,857
	Rajputana		16,568

Sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
Nov	Dumana	8,427
Dec	Dumala	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
4th "	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th "	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
13th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
22nd Nov.	Varsova ..	Sumrah via Karachi	
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi.	
25th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.	
4th Dec.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
20th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN 'OOM ANIES at the age o 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 "
Yamagata Maru.	3807	19 Nov.	2 3 Nov
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	a 25Dec
*Tokiwa Maru ..	82	16 Dec.	30 "
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ San
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 an

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
		5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA (AT THE CORNER OF OLD AGRA ROAD AND BELGRAMI ROAD.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3347 of 1923 (Rehmabai, widow of Moosa Cassum and another vs. Abdul Latif Ahmed and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 22nd August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold non-agricultural land together with the building standing thereon situate at Kurla, at the corner of Belgrami Road and Old Bombay Agra Road or otherwise called New Mill Ward Road, admeasuring about 787 sq. yards, (although in the Consent Decree the area is given as 713 sq. yards) bearing Old Survey No. 230, New Survey No. 711 in whole and record of rights Entry No. 3288 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 135A, and bounded on the North by the New Joining Road, on the South by the house of Sadakalli Nazakalli and the house of Rahim Mulla Lalji, on the East by Old Agra Road and on the West by the Chawl (building) of Vallabhdas Madan Mohan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3032, New Nos. 3/3130, 3130, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 4/5025-5025, Cadastral Survey No. 3854-3855, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (1), Street Nos. 109, 161 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

for each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experienced in Solicitors' Line preferred. Apply Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. A 33142

WANTED.—A CASHIER and GENERAL ASSISTANT with the knowledge of typewriting for a local Co-operative Bank. Apply Box No. 2390, Odvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 33140

WANTED for Bombay, India and Burma, influential and creditable AGENTS on pay or good Commission for Free Insurance business. See or write M. H. AHMEDBHAI KESHAVJI & CO., Sole Agents The New Bombay Banking Corporation, Ld., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. A R2017

WANTED.—PHYSICIANS for SIND FLOOD RELIEF WORK in Sind, on adequate salaries and travelling allowances for 10 weeks. CHAIRMAN, Executive Committee, Sind Relief Fund, Machimiani Road, Karachi. A

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI. A R1974

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY GRADUATE, one strong in English, History and Geography on Rs. 110-130 a month, another strong in Mathematics on Rs. 130-150. One Matriculate knowing Hindi on Rs. 50-60 or a Hindi middle trained on Rs. 40-50. HONORARY MANAGER, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun. A 33120

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E. A R1988

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI.—Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir. T R2011

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS which will be received upto the 1st December, 1929, are invited for the post of Assistant Chief Clerk in Establishment Section of the Office of the Chief Auditor from men thoroughly conversant with Indian Railway establishment procedure and practice. Commencing salary Rs. 250. Scale Rs. 250-300. "Only those with previous experience need apply." Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

and envelopes should be marked "Establishment" in the top left-hand corner.

Only Candidates considered suitable will be requested to present themselves for a personal interview, on or after December 15th. 33136

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE MAHALAXMI OVER-BRIDGE will be OPENED to traffic on and from the 22nd November, 1929. The level crossing at Haines Road will thereafter be closed to all road traffic and the level crossing at Clerk Road will be closed to vehicular traffic.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
33131

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(Insolvency No. 958 of 1929.)

Re: VIKHRAM RAMJI VORA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Jamrabad: A debtor.
Exparte: ASGARALLY TYABALLY BENGALI & Others:
..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of November, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar. 33138

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(Insolvency No. 959 of 1929.)

Re: BHANJI COOVERJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Lalbag Parel, Opposite Morarji Goculdas Mills outside the Fort: .... A Debtor.
Exparte: Messrs. BABUBHAI JETHABHAI, a firm and Others:
..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of November, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar. 33137

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MANILAL TAPIDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who at the time of his death was doing business as a Sugar Broker and resided at Fofalwady, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

Bai TRIVENI, widow of Manilal Tapidas Mehta the abovenamed deceased, without occupation also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 21st day of November, 1929.
Messrs. KANUBHAI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

33141

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1929, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. Nos. 11, 14, 16, 9, 10, 12, 5, 7, 6, 8, 4 and 3, 80, Case Nos. 325, 326, 327-328, 329; Husseinkhan Khalifa Street and Chakla Street and Carnac Road.

MENESSE & CO.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.
Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cut Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10 per carat.
Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.,
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
WARNER SHORTS
5 STAR TURNS 5
ALSO PARAMOUNT'S ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING
NIGHT CLUB
SEE—HEAR—MEET
25 Great Stars 25
From:
BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICAL SHOWS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A WONDERFUL ATTRACTION
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
From the FOLIES BERGERE and MOULIN ROUGE PARIS.
In conjunction with "SUN, RISE"
A Wm. Fox Super Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
Presents
"LA TRAVIATA"
Booking at Rose & Co.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30, and 10 P.M.
JOHN GILBERT
in the M.-G.-M. PICTURE
12 MILES OUT
Thrills—Gasps—and the Sweetest Romance in the World.
TO-MORROW.
MAY McAVOY
CHRARLES RAY
in M. G. M.'s Greatest Picture
THE FIRE BRIGADE

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW
LYA de PUTTI
In the Comedy riot
BACK PRIVATES.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAUHA, E. I. R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

S.S. "Macedonia" with the homeward malle sails at 1 p.m

The Mahalakshmi Races, Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiology Theatre of the Grant Medical College to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. M. D. Joshi will read a paper on "X-ray as an aid to Diagnosis". Interesting X-ray Skiagrams will be shown.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY:—A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), for Revision of the list of the Newspapers and Periodicals taken by the Society.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—As there are three candidates for the delegates to the Lahore Congress from this Ward the following are duly elected as a delegate from this Ward to the Lahore Congress:—(1) Sjt. I. S. Patel, (2) Sjt. N. J. Goar, and (3) Dr. Rajaballi Patel.

SEX AND YOUTH:—Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the Harvard University will address the students of the Sydenham College on "Sex and Youth" to-day (Friday) at 2-40 p.m. in the College premises. The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

DR. J. DUGGAN:—Dr. J. Duggan, O.B.E., Opthalmic Surgeon of Bombay, is due to arrive in Bombay to-day (Friday) by the P. and O. mail steamer from Marseilles. He had gone to Geneva to participate in the Conference of Opthalmic Surgeon of the World.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

"C" WARD D. C. C.

Having received more than 4 applications the election of the delegates to the Lahore Congress will take place as already announced at the Committee's offices on Sunday, the 24th instant, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

A LITTLE BOOK FOR VISITORS TO LAHORE.

—:o:—

What To See; Where To Go.

Mr. P. T. Chandra is bringing out a Guide to Lahore about the end of this month. The Guide is primarily intended for visitors and delegates to the Congress. The brochure contains many illustrations. It will be sold at 4 annas a copy.

Your Urine Warns You!

If you experience a burning, smarting pain during urination, or if the urine is thick and cloudy, evil smelling, sandy or blood-streaked, there can be no doubt that your kidneys are weak.

Examine the urine for quantity, also. If too much is passed each time, or if there is too little, and if you urinate too frequently—or too seldom—you can feel definitely warned of kidney weakness. Nothing could be more serious; you are in danger of blood poisoning, and its injurious effect upon every tissue, nerve and muscle of the body.

Don't delay! Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. There is no better known remedy for kidney weakness, urinary troubles, backache, lumbago, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and sciatica.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B. 431, Bombay, or P.B. 104, Calcutta.

SAD PLIGHT OF NATAL INDIANS' CHILDREN.

—:o:—

No Educational Facilities

Boy Roams The Street.

An unfortunate position regarding some of the young Indian boys of Durban was revealed before the Magistrate, Mr. Whitelaw, when an Indian boy about eight years of age was charged with stealing a purse from a native woman at the Indian market, containing 2s. 9d.

The boy said he took the money without knowing what would happen to him, and did not know why he did it.

The boy's father, called before the Magistrate, said he had lost his wife and there was nobody to look after the boy, who roamed about all day.

If you leave him to roam about he will learn to be a thief?—Yes.

Does he go to school?

It was explained to the Magistrate that there was no public school for Indians in Durban where boys could obtain free education and free books.

Magistrate: This is a state of affairs that seems to encourage them to become criminals.

The prosecutor, Mr. Dawson, agreed that this was so, and that such cases were exceedingly difficult to deal with.

The Magistrate warned the boy's father that he must get someone to look after the boy while he was at work, and told the boy, in discharging him, what would happen to him if he continued to steal.—'Natal Advertiser".

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

—:o:—

In pursuance of the appeal of the All-India Voluntary Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, National Flag will be saluted at the Congress House, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will hoist the Flag.

All the National Volunteers as well as the public are requested to be present in time to honour the Flag of the Nation.

Commenting upon this "Indian Opinion" says the Indian community has been requesting the authorities to provide for free and compulsory education for Indian children. Instances such as the above are more eloquent than any appeal we could make to awaken the authorities to this crying need.

DERAILMENT AT BHAYNDAR STATION.

—:o:—

The District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway, wires to-day:

At 10|30 on Thursday, the 21st morning, ten wagons of a down empty ballast train were derailed at Bhayndar Station, blocking both the up and down main lines. The up line was cleared and traffic resumed on single line at 4|30 p.m. Normal working is expected to be resumed by 6 p.m. to-day. No one was injured.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.76
To-day's Opening Rate	17.74
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	17.65
Difference	—.11

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A./M. Rs. 322-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.52
To-day's Opening Rate	9.46
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.42
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 21.			
Silver Ready	22	12	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	22	15	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.			
1st Settlement	51	12	0
2nd Settlement	51	11	0

CORPORATION AND WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Dr. Choksy Protests Against President's Procedure.

Armed with counsel's opinion, Mr. Meyer Nissim, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, finally disposed of on Thursday the dispute which had recently arisen over Dr. J. N. Choksy's amendment. The opposing councillors did not vote on the amendment or the proposition and the original proposition was declared carried.

It would be recalled that at Monday's meeting Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved a proposition that the representation prepared by the Law and Procedure Committee to be forwarded to the Labour Commission be approved and adopted. Dr. Choksy moved an amendment to record the matter but the President omitted to put it to vote and the original proposition was to take votes again on the amendment and the proposition. Before he put the amendment to vote he said that by an error he omitted to put Dr. Choksy's amendment to vote on Monday.

"HIGHLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

He mentioned to the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai in which he had stated that the President could not reopen the question within three months according to law. That under section 37 amendment was not put to vote and under section 42 of the Municipal Act, Mr. Gamadia's proposition having been passed it would be highly unconstitutional to reopen the question. The President replying to the objection of Mr. Mohanlal Desai said he had taken Counsel's opinion and he advised him to take votes again. Therefore as President he would put the question again to vote and start again from where they stopped last.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai again raised a point of order and reiterated the points mentioned in his letter. Mr. Mohanlal also intimated that any councillor could go to High Court and get an injunction against this procedure.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Why not so to High Court then?

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: I shall refrain from taking any part.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The President then read counsel's opinion.

The first question to counsel was: Whether the substantive proposition moved by Mr. Gamadia could be acted upon. Reply: No. It is invalid. Question (2): If not, what procedure do you suggest to rectify the mistake? Reply: If the sense of the meeting is to put it to vote it should be put to vote again otherwise an informal notice must be given and a date fixed to put it to vote again.

DR. CHOKSY'S PROTEST.

Dr. Choksy: What about the sense of the meeting?

President: I have given you ample opportunity last Tuesday by fixing Thursday to put the question to vote again.

Dr. Choksy: If counsel's opinion was to be taken, proper case should have been submitted.

President: Proper case is submitted.

Dr. Choksy: The proceedings are absolutely illegal. I humbly submit, Sir, that you do not put it to vote but take the matter to the High Court. If you put it to vote. I am not going to take any part.

Mr. K. F. Nariman also pointed out that from constitutional point of view they would establish an absurd procedent. One of the important rules of debate whether in the Corporation, Council or the Assembly was finality. They had reached finality on that question and it was not right to reopen it. The High Court was the only competent body to order the Corporation to reopen the question and if they did themselves they would be departing from a healthy rule.

Mr. M. N. Talpade did not agree with Mr. Nariman and said the opinion given by counsel was the most correct procedure for them to follow.

The President then put the amendment of Dr. Choksy to vote and as nobody voted for it, was declared lost. The original proposition then was put to vote and declared carried "nem con" as nobody voted against it, the Nationalist members having refrained from voting.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

High Court Sessions.

—:o:—

The Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaoker presiding. There are 61 cases on the list with 120 accused which makes the present sessions the longest within recent years. Among them there are ten cases of murder, and ten of rioting.

The first case taken up for hearing was one in which five Mahomedans are charged with rioting with deadly weapons, and causing grievous hurt.

Simultaneously with this is sitting the Special session presided over by Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp which has been engaged in hearing the Mandvi dacoits case for the last few days.

HAWKER'S CRUSHED UNDER LORRY.

—:o:—

"Death was due to fracture of the right leg bones. This was due to the rashness of Lal Jada, who, finding the motor-lorry unattended, took it upon himself to drive it into a lane at the west of the road."

This was the verdict, which the jury at the Bombay City Coroner's Court returned at an inquest held on Thursday on Jumma Ihadak Hussein, a 25 years old Mahomedan hawker, who was crushed by a motor-lorry at Lamington Road on Tuesday night.

Evidence recorded at the inquest showed that on Tuesday at about 7-30 p.m., the driver of motor-lorry No. Bom. 1189 was driving it along Lamington Road towards Bellasis Road, when suddenly he discovered that he had run short of petrol. Accordingly he stopped near a firewood depot on the road, and sent his cleaner to fetch some petrol, whilst he himself went to a tea-shop. The cleaner filled the tank with petrol from a can from a nearby shop, and returned the empty can to the shop. When coming back to the lorry, he was surprised to see it moving. He chased it and jumped on the footboard, when he saw Lal Jada driving it. The cleaner shouted to the man to stop the machine, but the latter would not do so, with the result that the lorry collided with the wall of the lane, crushing Jumma, who was seated on the footpath at the side of the wall. Lal Jada then ran away, and the police arrived on the scene, and removed Jumma to the J. J. Hospital where he expired yesterday, death being due to fracture of the bones of the right leg.

SOLICITOR IN CHEATING CHARGE.

—:o:—

Denies All Allegations.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, figured as the accused, was resumed on Thursday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. In this case, Bai Bhagubai, daughter of H. C. Sowar, charged with Da Cunha and his chauffeur S. M. S. Cassum with criminal breach of trust, forgery and abetment.

Mr. Nanavati appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the first accused.

"TISSUE OF FALSEHOOD."

Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, in the course of a lengthy written statement, characterised the allegations made against him in the information as a tissue of falsehood. It was absolutely untrue that he caused the complainant to execute the agreement, dated 29th April, 1926, on a false representation that it was a document required to be filed in Court. It was also untrue that no instructions for preparing the said agreement were given to him by the complainant. The statement that the consideration mentioned therein was bogus was also not true.

Continuing, Mr. Da Cunha stated that it was not true that the said agreement was a bogus and fraudulent one. He had not started negotiations for a settlement of the suit on his own initiative. He had not told the complainant in the beginning of May, 1928, or at any time that substantial advances were needed to finance her suit and thus got her to mortgage her half share in the Kamatipura property.

COMPLAINANT HAS GOT ALL HER MONEY.

The accused then proceeded to state the facts of the case from January 1928 to October 1929 and concluded by stating that it was an entirely false case brought against him by the complainant four months after receiving all her moneys from him through her Solicitors Messrs. J. S. Rutnagar and Co. and passing him a receipt in full settlement by the complainant.

The second accused Cassum also submitted a written statement and said that the allegations made against him by the complainant and her paramour were absolutely false.

JUNAGADH STATE GUPTA PRIYAG.

—:o:—

Bantwa Memons' Protest.

At a public meeting of Bantwa Memon merchants held at the Associations Hall at Chuckla Street, under the presidentship of Seth Ahmed Hussein Lath the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of Bantwa Memon merchants records its emphatic protest against the agitation by Hindoo Associations in using undignified language towards the able Nawabs and clever Ministers of Indian States and requests His Excellency the Governor-General, and agent to the Governor-General at Rajkot to take legal steps against such people whose speeches create ill-feeling between Hindu and Muslim communities of India.

This meeting requests His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and the most able Minister to disregard this spurious agitation and not to heed the demands for a re-enquiry into a dispute about the Gupta-Priyag and the Moslem mosque and its cementry which has been decided by an impartial committee of inquiry consisting of Captain Toole and many Hindu leaders.

This meeting disapproves of the improper and spurious propaganda of certain newspapers against the Junagadh State and its worthy officials in the different parts of India.

This meeting requests the President forthwith to send the copies of these resolutions passed at this meeting by cable or correspondence to the Governor-General, Agents to the Governor-General, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, the worthy Minister of Junagadh State, and to all the daily and weekly periodicals.

BANK DIRECTORS' NEGLIGENCE.

—:o:—

Heavy Sum Decreed As Damages.

The Appellate Bench of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Govind Narayan Kapade, one of the Directors of the Sholapur Bank against the judgment of the District Judge of Sholapur passing a decree against the Directors and against for a large sum for breach of trust and negligence in the management of the affairs of the Bank.

The Bank was started in 1903 and was taken into voluntary liquidation in 1917. Thereafter the liquidator filed a suit to recover Rs. 1,47,000 from the Directors and agents in respect of the losses caused, to the Bank by reason of their breach of trust and negligence. The District Judge held defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 ulty of negligence and passed a decree against them for Rs. 102160, and another decree for Rs. 12,000. The appellant, who was one of the defendants, appealed to the High Court. His defence was that he was not directly responsible for the mismanagement and that he was exonerated by the articles of Association and S. 182 of the Company's Act

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment refer to the past history of the Bank. It was started in 1903 and went on well till 1913. After that the failure of the Specie Bank and other Indian concerns had its effect on the Sholapur Bank, and there was a rush of the customers to withdraw their deposits.

"LIKE A GLORIFIED BANIA".

Their Lordships agreed with the lower court that the negligence of the defendants including the appellant was largely responsible for the heavy losses caused to the bank. Commenting on the bank's affairs their Lordships observed it was a misnomer to call it a bank. In fact it was like a "glorified Bania". Advances were made without adequate securities to the Directors and their friends. The bank came to grief, and had to be taken into voluntary liquidation in 1917. Defendants 1 and 2 who were partners of the firm of K. B. Kale who were managing agents of the firm were prosecuted for fraud and sentenced. So far as the appellant was concerned, his negligence had been clearly established and he was legally liable for the losses along with the others.

Their Lordships expressed the opinion that the Indian Companies Act did not afford sufficient protection to the investing public. Their Lordships suggested the Legislature might amend the law in this respect, as had been done in the English Company Law of 1929.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21.

British Judge, Martin, Abadan.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.
Chakla, Chandler, Karachi.
Crosshill, Redcliff, Rangoon.
City of Baroda, Jones, New York
Ockenfels, Schwarg, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 22.

Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
Olivebank, Mann, Calcutta.
Nirpura, Eadie, Bedi Bunder.
Shunko Maru, Ishunaru, Kobe.
City of Adelaide, Keasley, Karachi.
Varsova, Maclean, Busreh.
British Judge, Martin, Abadan.
Rajputana, Cadiz, Shanghai.

LOADING.

Nov. 21.

Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Dumana for London.

S S British Judge:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer British Judge arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Crosshill:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Crosshill arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Baroda:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S S Olivebank:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Olivebank will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bedi Bunder with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Adelaide:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Adelaide will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Judge:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer British Judge will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

—:o:—

S S Rajputana:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rajputana is expected to arrive here to-day at about 9 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 7th instant, a general cargo and 250 passengers and hence she will sail for Shanghai, etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

—:o:—

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Macedonia is expected to arrive here to-day at about 9 p.m. from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-3|4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 5 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-3|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 20.

T T Berlin on London Closed.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-5|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.86.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 93.12.
T T Berne on London 25.14.
T T Paris on London 123.88.
T T London on Prague 164.50.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 20.

Copper, Brazlers, £92.
Yellow Metal £71.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £19-3|8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £12-3|4.
Tin, English Ingots, £181.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 6th, 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 20th Dec. 15th Jany.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 7/16 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 21st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 20th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 20th inst.
London/Italy 93..15 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 3/4 19th inst £4-4-10 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 13/16 19th inst. 22 11/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 19th inst. 22 7/8 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/4 19th inst. 50 1/16 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 7/32 per cent 19th inst. 5 3/32 per cent. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7/32 per cent 19th inst. 5 3/32 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money;—Inter Bank Call 1-3/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5-1/2 per cent 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Decline dut to China selling. Poor support.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 88/1/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/11.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/0/6. 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0.
Tone of Market.—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3 Months Discount 5 3/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 3/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 1 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929.

TWO EXTREMES.

—:o:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru defending an unconditional acceptance of Government's offer and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's latest press statement defending a summary rejection of the offer mark two opposite extremes which the Leaders' Conference at Allahabad has wisely avoided. Both the statements are refreshingly frank and clear and so different from many others that are almost deliberately vague and equivocal. But neither, we fear, pays due regard to the realities of the situation. Mr. Jayakar thinks that the condition of amnesty—which, by the way, is strongly urged even by a section of the Labour Party—"should not be insisted on at this stage." But does he suggest that he is prepared to "insist" on this condition or for the matter of that any condition at any stage? If so, at what stage? His answer is that Indians "ought to do nothing at this stage to preclude themselves from attending the Conference" but that they had "the freedom of ultimately rejecting the results of the Conference, if they turned out to be unsatisfactory." He urges that India ought not to miss the opportunity of meeting British representatives face to face." All this is verily tantamount to saying: "It is a boon to be able even to meet British representatives face to face. Cherish it, talk not of any conditions lest the boon be suddenly withdrawn. Where wil you be then? Forget all your talk of self-determination, of equality of status at any constitutional enquiry. Scrap the Congress resolution. Let the Government which has given you a second chance, though you refused the first, appoint any kind of Conference it likes at any time it chooses. Do not miss the big chance by talking of conditions, but attend the Conference. Do not insist on your own rights and do not mind the prisoners in jail but attend the Conference. Something must come out of the Conference. If that is not acceptable, you are free to reject it or to offer only Responsive Co-operation." It is not easy to imagine a more pronounced case of the inferiority complex. But we must sympathise with all who have suffered under foreign rule for a century and a half. It is some comfort that, after all Mr. Jayakar does remember one condition, viz., "the terms of the National Demand as stated on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on two occasions." We hope he does not offer the Demand as only a humble prayer.

Mr. S. Iyengar's statement, whatever its shortcomings, is certainly not depressing like that of Mr. Jayakar. Indeed he exhibits, despite his age, all the spirit of revolt that is in a young man under thirty. But even a revolt needs some restraint and much hard thinking. We shall not labour his point that no one who is genuinely for Independence can accept the Allahabad resolution. But it is quite illogical and presumptuous for him to state that "the formal confirmation by the Working Committee of the Delhi manifesto is a deliberate and direct violation of the Calcutta resolution." If the Working Committee's resolution were adopted on the 1st of January or thereafter, it could probably be interpreted as a violation of the Calcutta resolution. But as things stand, the two resolutions are not at all inconsistent with each other. The Calcutta resolution only says that if full Dominion Status is not given before the end of the year, the Congress would launch upon a campaign of Non-Co-operation. We agree that so far Government have not even partially conceded the demand. But, as we have pointed out before, the present non-acceptance of the demand cannot be logically or fairly interpreted as a positive refusal thereof, while there is yet some time for the fulfilment of the whole demand. The Working Committee has only reminded Government of its former demand. Those who wish to anticipate events will do greater service to their country by preparing the country for the inevitable conflict than by hurling denunciatory manifestoes every other day against their own comrades.

THE ROOT TROUBLE.

—:o:—

It is a great pity that there is no indication at all in the statement of the Minister of Justice, in the Hertzog Cabinet, Mr. Pirow, of a desire to study the root causes which have led the Natives in Durban and elsewhere to protest violently against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the authorities and of the White settlers. It is easy to shift the blame for everything on to Moscow and draw a lurid picture, as Mr. Pirow does at great length, of alleged Communist influences at work among the Natives. But he avoids making a mention of the fact that the proposed anti-Native legislation of the Hertzog Government has greatly incensed the coloured workers in the mines and the resentment has now evidently spread all over the country. Now that the unrest has been checked, according to Mr. Pirow's own admission, it will be wise on the part of the Hertzog Government to study the Natives' grievances and take measures which will inspire confidence amongst their leaders that their case will be heard sympathetically. Mr. Pirow says: "The Government demonstration at Durban has been fully achieved." But if he and his colleagues only trust in "achievements" of this type, we are afraid there will be no end to the Native unrest and no possibility of its voicing itself in peacefully organised protest.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

The way the affairs of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are being managed has for sometime been the subject of much discussion. The Institute was last brought prominently to the notice of the public by the curt refusal of the Principal backed up by the President of the Advisory Committee to allow students to weave a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi on one of the looms. We have been receiving frequently letters from students of that institution complaining also of the inadequacy of courses, unsatisfactory character of the teaching and the unsympathetic nature of the treatment meted out to them by the authorities. While all this is painful, the most distressing thing about the whole affair is that the only Technical Institute in this Presidency or perhaps the whole of India is not looked after by any particular authority satisfactorily, with the result that the progress of technical instruction is retarded and our factories have still in many cases to rely upon foreign imported foremen and technical experts. One of the objects in view when the Technical Education Committee known as the Vishweshwaraya Committee was appointed was the encouragement of technical instruction both in its higher branches and primary courses and the Committee recommended the conversion of this Institute into a Technological Institute. By that time the Institute was shifted from its old Byculla site to the new and spacious Matunga site and it was confidently felt by many that both the report of the Vishweswaraya Committee and the change of the site woud together tend to change the atmosphere with the result that not only higher standards of teaching be secured to the students but the training given in the institution would become a stepping-stone for higher vocations. Unfortunately, these expectations were not realised and the Institute has come to be merely a byword and a mockery with all who understand what technical instruction is.

In view of all we have said we congratulate Mr. Vithaldas Kanji on his resolution in the Municipal Corporation recommending to Government the appointment of a Committee to investigate all the allegations against the Institute and to present a report regarding the best means to be adopted for the eradication of these abuses and placing it on a proper basis. In his speech in the Corporation Mr. Vithaldas summed up all that has been said against the Technical Institute upto now and declared that he did not go into all the details of complaints regarding the staff and teaching as it was for the Committee proposed by him to examine them. Even what he said, however, was sufficient to condemn the present administration. If the Mechanical Engineering Department has no boiler working consistently and the Textile Department has no weaving workshop owing to cracks in the ceiling, surely it is high time that the Institute was either closed entirely so that students might not spoil their educational career by attending it, or radical measures were taken to reform and improve the administration and theoretical and practical instruction imparted therein. The University of Bombay is going shortly to consider the question of instituting technological degrees and conducting a technological institute itself. An inquiry, therefore, of the nature proposed by Mr. Vithaldas Kanji will be very opportune. It is a good sign of the times that the Municipal Corporation unanimously adopted the proposal and thus showed its active inerest in technical education to which Government have been scandalously indifferent though they are primarily concerned with it. The trouble appears to be that as the searchlight of public opinion had not been fully directed towards the Institute both Government and the so-called Advisory Committee took it easy and a policy of drift was the result. The question of Indianisation, which is a live one in all parts of the country, did not seemingly receive any special attention either from the Government or the Board as the higher appointments, on the staff with one or two exceptions appear to have been reserved for non-Indians, while it has been alleged that there has been some unfairness in passing over the claim of an Indian with suitable qualifications in order to preclude him from getting the Principalship. Indians, with thoroughly suitable qualifications for different ectureships and professorships, are available in large number in these days of unemployment and it behoves Government to staff the Institute with Indians entirely in the near future as soon as the existing agreements terminate.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Extension of their term of office has been made in the case of Sir Muhammad Habibullah and Sir Bhupendra Mitra until March and April of next year but after that period the Viceroy's Council will have as their successors Sir Fazle Hussain and Mr. J. C. Bhore. The former's appointment was expected. The selection of Mr. Bhore, a distinguished Indian member of the I.C.S., will be well received by the public but an interesting point about the new appointments is that the official communique makes no mention about the duration of their period of office. In view of the impending changes in the constitution of the Central Executive these appointments should obviously be temporary.

INDIA AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

A NATION'S UNITED DEMAND.

(BY D. S. VARDE.)

No war in the history of the world so opened the eyes of the human race to the evils of war fare as did the Great World War of twelve years ago. Since a couple of centuries ago Imperialistic ambitions and jealousies have moved great and powerful nations to war. In the last war opposing Imperialistic forces had ranged themselves round Germany on the one side and England on the other. If India was the great Imperial preserve of England she was on that account the chief attraction for Germany's Imperial expansions on the West Coast of Africa and in the Middle East.

INDIA'S TIMELY HELP.

It was mainly through India's election for England and her profuse expenditure of blood and treasure on the side of England in the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa that England came out stronger in the end. India's selfless sacrifices in the war by the side of England and her Allies did not fail to evoke sympathy for her in Britain as in the rest of the world. England naturally felt itself committed before the world to give some lasting proof of its gratitude towards this country. The Great Powers assembled at the Peace Conference also recognised the havoc of Imperialistic poison which embittered international relations of mankind and with a view to remove causes of racial hatred due to enforced subordination of some of the nations emphasised the principle of self-determination as the foundation of nation's constitutions in the world. When amidst such an atmosphere the late Mr. Montagu's reforms were boomed abroad India as also the rest of the world thought and felt that as their result she would have self-determination of the people.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

But like all other so called reforms since the great proclamation of 1858 that Imperial England has sent out to India the reforms announced in 1917 were merely shadows and nothing like the substance that they promised to be. There was absolutely no room for self-determination of the kind proclaimed at the Great Conference in Paris. Full responsible Government was to be made up by stages and instalments, the time and measure being determined by the British Parliament in England after periodical examination of the working in regard to each instalment. And the first examination or investigation was by a committee wholly British in its composition.

NO SELF-DETERMINATION.

For want of self-determination the reforms of 1917 lacked the Indian heart and India on two occasions made its most authoritative demand for Round Table Conference of Indians for settling India's constitution. Not only there was general dissatisfaction and agitation in this country but feeling was aroused in America and other countries under whose high auspices the principle of self-determination was ushered into the international relations of mankind. During the last ten years Imperial England has been making futile efforts to repress the natural aspirations of the Indians for a national political existence of their own choice.

THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the last viceregal announcement at Delhi although partial Round Table of Indian nationals has been promised, partial because there are members of the British Imperial Government sitting at the same table possessing a deciding voice the body to finally shape India's constitution for the Indians is the British Imperial Parliament in London. Of course, England can in no circumstances let us go further up than under a Government of the dominion type and the goal as coming out of the declaration of 1917 can rise no higher than Dominion Status under the British Empire. Although as a passing stage of Indian national development the offer is acceptable it is not the whole that is required to put India on a footing of friendship and equality with the other nations of the world and if world peace and elimination of war as a means to restore equilibrium in a disturbed state of international relations are really the goal towards which international politics have been directed as they seem to be, a heart to heart understanding between independent India and independent England is as much necessary as a heart to heart alliance between independent English speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic to achiee it.

URGENCY OF DEMAND.

It is a matter for some satisfaction that from the viceregal announcement of England's policy towards India it appears that England is realising the great importance of a self-governing India in the solution of the problem of World's peace and looking to the present international policy of England towards that end England's promise to India contained in the announcement certainly appears to have a genuine heart behind it. But if England's promise of Dominion Status for India is really prompted by these considerations it will only achieve its purpose by being fulfilled without delay. The annexing of conditions to the country's acceptance of the Viceroy's offer has no other meaning than that by performance of those conditions or favourable atmosphere should be created which will put heart into the Round Table Conference and facilitate the performance of the promise.

Since, however, the viceregal announcement of the British Government's policy towards India public opinion in England in regard to the policy indicated in the announcement has expressed itself so unfavourably to the action taken by the British Government and the Viceroy that the Government either in England or in this country has not been able to introduce. An definiteness in the announcement. Although the discussion in Parliament and outside shows that the Labour Government is determined to put the constitution of India on more just and popular basis it appears doubtful whether the Imperial Government as at present constituted will be in a position to make a great advance in that direction.

UNITED FRONT ESSENTIAL.

Further progress of England towards full and complete self-determination for India is possible only if India presents a united front at the Conference in England. It is no use splitting the country over whether the British Government accepts our proposals for full dominion status Government at the next Conference or not. It is not England or the Labour Government that has or will give us anything in that direction. We must achieve our goal by our own efforts developing a fully national mentality in our agitation for full dominion status of equal partnership with England. By unity we have advanced so far. The same unity fuller and more national in its strength will enable us to achieve more in the direction of our goal. India's main misfortune consists in the numerous disintegrating forces which the leaders have had to combat while developing national mentality among the people. No doubt the growth of the Asiatic spirit and the course of events in Asia since the close of the Russo-Japanese war have had their reactions in India. The lessons also of the Great War have not been without their effects in this country. In fact, the course of World's history since the Russo-Japanese War has had educating influences of great importance over India which has been grappling with her own problems with energy. The growing national consciousness in India will not fail to reach its full height if the leaders with selflessly and steadfastly devote themselves to the national cause.

STEP TOWARDS THE GOAL.

India is not bound nor can she to limit the goal of her national aspirations to Dominion Status Government but as a half way station or station on the road she should accept the proposals contained in the Viceroy's announcement and hold England fast to her promise. The very intensity of the agitation kept up by the diehards of the Imperialists in England is indicative of the reality at the back of the offer and if the recent parliamentary debate on the Viceroy's announcement had any meaning deeper than what appears on its surface it would not have given rise to the agitation started by the "Daily Mail." The right policy for us is to steadily proceed with our work of developing national life among our people and attend the Round Table Conference with a strong unbending and thoroughly united front. It is only thus that we will kill the opposition of the diehards and awaken England to a sense of irreparable loss which any trifling with our aspirations, eypressed with the whole strength of national unity and purpose, before the whole world will cause to her. It is not the viceregal announcement but the mischievous debate in Parliament and the diehards' agitation following it that have for their aim and purpose the creating of discussion and differences among our leaders and people.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Distant Sparks.

The news from Harbin that Soviet artillery has destroyed the Chinese trenches in the region of Manchuria and Dalai Nor and has inflicted 300 casualties indicates that the quarrel between the Soviet and the Nanking Government of China whose writ now runs right from Manchuria in the North to Canton in the South has not yet been amicably settled. But these skirmishes on the Manchurian frontier far away from the seats of the two Governments are no proof that there is no intention on their part to avoid coming to an honourable settlement. These encounters between Russian and Chinese troops are very probably due to lack of effective control from headquarter but there is a danger that these distant sparks will lead to serious conflagration unless both parties realise the urgency of settling the controversy over the ownership of the Manchurian Eastern Railway. The Chita Conference at which representatives of both sides had met to discuss all outstanding differences seems to have been an inconclusive affair.

Scandalous.

If the Labour Government continue the ban on Mr. Saklatvala's visit to his Motherland, it will not only be a grave injustice but will also be utterly inconsistent with the much-vaunted sympathy of the Labour Party for India. Mr. Saklatvala rightly observes in his letter to Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Minister, that the ban is a "betrayal of all that the Labour Party has professed in the past", "an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of a British citizen and an unjustifiable interference with his right to attend the Indian National Congress". If at all Mr. Saklatvala says or does anything in India against law, the authorities in the country are there to attend to him and uphold the majesty of law, such as it is now. But to deny an ex-Member of Parliament even freedom of movement within the British Empire is nothing short of a scandal.

India And The Empire.

As there is method in some forms of madness, there is also some method in what Lord Melchett calls the "hugger-mugger" economic organisation of the Empire. In all Imperial schemes, economic or political, the talk is of the Empire, but Britain gets the real thing with or without the Dominions and India is either left out of count or goes to the wall. And if at any time the advantage to India is seriously considered, men like Lord Melchett ask if Britain's trade interests are to be subordinated to the "hypothetical advantage to the Indian population." As they always look at things solely from the British point of view, it does not occur to them that what they regard as the "hypothetical" advantage to India may be a real one. Happily, India has seen through the subterfuge of Imperial Preference and to the extent she has a free choice will accept it or reject it, with or without modification, only in so far as it helps her. It may be true that, given Dominion Status, India will accept Imperial Preference, if she finds it good. But it is equally true that she will not accept it if she does not find it to her advantage.

Maharashtra Non-Co-operators.

We understand that many Non-Co-operators in the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee have decided to abstain from taking any part in the ensuing meeting of the Committee and the A. I. C. C. elections "as a protest against the continuous violation of the Congress spirit and policy for the last three years by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee office-bearers". We deeply regret the threatened split and the occasion for it, if there is really an occasion. We wish that the recent compromise between the Non-Co-operators and the Responsivists were kept up, at least till the ensuing Congress session, when several of the issues involved in their differences are expected to be settled. We trust the Maharashtra Non-Co-operators, who include some of the best workers for the constructive programme of the Congress, will continue their work whether they are in or out of office and will assert themselves at the Lahore session of the Congress.

A Preliminary Question.

Old Lady (To tramp): "Do you ever drink intoxicants?"

Tramp: "Before replying, lady, is that an invitation, or merely an inquiry?"

WORLD OF SPORT.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

Hindu Selection Committee Still Busy.

(By ESJIAAREN.)

The Hindu Selection Committee in their preliminary meeting have made the selection of seven places, who are now "certs" for the Quadrangular Tournament and the task of filling up the remaining four places now only remains to be accomplished. And this, of course, is going to be the most difficult task and I, for one, shall not be surprised if there happen to be many a storm in the tea-cup and smooth sailing becomes a matter of impossibility.

The selection of the players who are already "marked" down was a matter which by no means presented any difficulties. The selectors tell us that they have decided not to drop Jai or exclude Deodhar, that Navale shall again be behind the stumps and C. K. Naidu and Godambe, along with S. M. Joshi shall also find their places. That was all that could have been done without a dissentient note being sounded.

WHO WILL BE THE CAPTAIN?

Unfortunately, they have not yet made their choice of the skipper, which ought to have taken place long, long ago. Possibly they are thinking of having a "deal." But let them bear in mind that a bargaining spirit has never done any good to cricket. The captain must be selected as I have pointed out several weeks back, purely for the captain's job first and for everything else afterwards. And this question of deciding of who shall lead the Hindu Quadrangular Eleven should be settled with a unanimity, which, I am afraid, is not going to be secured and many a wrangling and heart-burning will be the result. The selectors are there to do their work, they know—at any rate they are supposed to know—the difficulties that a captain is confronted with, particularly this year. Will they do the right thing and select the right man who will lead the team—in success or in defeat even when going down—in an able and noble manner?

SHALL NARIMAN FIND A PLACE?

Will this young Parsi left-hand powler find a place in the Quadrangular XI this year? In the inevitable absence of Jamsetji who, I learn, is unable to participate in the Big Tournament, I think Nariman will be the Parsi Committee's next best choice. It would have been much better had he played in the match side by side with Jamsetji but this year it is not going to happen. Nariman has a slow to slow-medium delivery, after the manner of Boyce, who was with the M. C. C. touring side and, if any thing, Nariman is a decidedly better man in this much that you cannot take undue liberties with him. A wider placed field all along on the off-side is Nariman's zone of danger and you have to make yourself doubly sure before you try a sixer off a ball from him which is a few inches short of good length, full of devil pitched on the off-stump. The man "round the corner" will finish you off. If you want to make sure, ask Jai.

TURF NOTES.

—:o:—

"Pilots" Dozen Horses To Follow.

Readers of these notes which were a feature of the Poona campaign are aware that several horses for whom a following was advised, won or figured prominently.

These notes will be a regular weekly feature during the season now shortly to commence and for the present I shall speak of certain horses which are likely to pay for a following between now and March next:—

BASUTO, a four-year brown gelding by Comrade—Tinkling Sound and therefore a half-brother to Bell Metal, who made Turf history on this side of India. This well-bred youngster has made rapid strides to improvement and it should not be long before he catches the judge's eye. Best distance for the present 5 to 6 furlongs.

* * * *

FRANK DALE owned by Mr. G. McElligott, a three-year old son of Franklin, this one is a speedy customer and is bound to win races. Was far from being ready in Poona, but has trained on along the right lines.

* * * *

PASHA, the useful four-year old Arab, owned by Mr. P. B. Avasia and trained by Malone. Has not quite reached the great heights predicted when he made a spectacular debut as a newly landed. This one is not a very robust customer, but must be seen to advantage, if judiciously raced.

* * * *

MANTILLA, a chestnut 3 years old filly who carries the livery of her trainer-owner, should go down on your list. This daughter of Mamlardo has good speed and there are several nice races within her compass.

* * * *

APLOMA and PAPRIKA from the powerful Kolhapur establishment, caught the eye in Poona. Both were backward, but must have improved considerably since then. The former is a good-looking filly by the Vizier and the latter is bred from Hapsburg out of Bronx.

* * * *

HECTOR won a race in Poona and did nothing startling afterwards. It is very likely that this Hapsburg gelding trained off. Bence has him working satisfactorily again. Watch him.

* * * *

PICTOU—another promising filly hailing from the successful Bence establishment. This one gives all-round saisfaction and should be one of the early winners in the Kelso jacket.

* * * *

LADY LUCK trained by Ruiz is worth a following. She was hard tried in Poona, but could not act in the heavy going. Should win races up to a mile.

* * * *

ZAFAR now an inmate of Harrison's stable. Was not raced in Poona owing to the death of his late owner, Mr. R. H. Gahagan. A useful pony and stout hearted customer should stay up to a middle distance.

* * * *

POLAND.—This one was rushed a bit in Poona when it was obvious that he wanted time to come on. Keep an eye on him during the campaign. Must win a few good races.

* * * *

GOOD TIME—A four-year old grey Arab owned by Mr. Ahmed Baghdady. Showed versatility of a high order in Poona and is likely to carry on the good work in Bombay. Mahaluxmi's long straight should suit him down to the ground.

* * * *

ARAB CHAMPION RETIRES.

MANSOOR BEG, the great Arab champion, has been definitely retired from racing. He will shortly take up stud duties at Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Winter Meeting First Day.

ACCEPTANCE.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races (First Day of Winter Meeting). The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

DIVISION I.

Winning Post 9-7, Saood Beg 9-2, High Flier 8-12, Sinnan 8-10, Rosefield 8-10, Karikata 8-10, Shamal 8-9, Yafar 8-8, Vita 8-8, Magnet 8-5, Chakla 8-5, British Lion 8-5, Sa'ee 8-3, Fakri Pasha 7-13, Ajmer 7-6.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

DIVISION II.

Akram 9-3, Zummar 9-3, White Gold 9-3, Palavi 9-3, Silver Dawn 9-3, Molly King 9-2, My Hope 9-2, Sunny Day 8-12, Mahsub 8-12, Sarkha 8-11, Nobility 8-8, Baby Ben 8-5, Rolls Royce 8-5, Tiar 8-3 Isfoog 8-2, Fehami 7-13.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

DIVISION II.

Mijrin 9-5, Najmat al Sharq 9-1 Weldon 9-1, Red Prince 9-0, Rarity 8-13, Moofid 8-6, Saifuiza-man 8-13, Wood Apple 8-13, Prince Charlie 8-4, Misshan 8-0, Harsak 7-10, Safety 7-5, Good Time 7-4.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Fly Blue 9-3, Qui Vive 9-3, Some Lady 9-1, Pictou 8-10, Hasatski 8-9, Rose of Persia 8-9, Puppet 8-9, Eagle's Prey 8-8, Spanish Wish 8-3, Bonaparte 7-9, Bray Prince 7-8, Alpine 6-12.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mashalla 9-8, Mahdoor 9-3, Yeldrum 9-2, Asad Pasha 9-0, Hamoud 8-13, Riyal II 8-11, Shallan 8-10, Tigris 8-9, Pasha 8-8, Misshan 8-7, Birbal 8-5, Ferdinand 8-7, Red Flag 8-6, Harsak 8-3, Orange Prince 8-1, Jalal 8-0, Golden Ball 7-12, Gentle Prince 7-11, Mahboob 7-9, Zafar 7-4.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,00; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Birdwood 9-1, Puffin 8-13, Charmaine 8-13, Woolworth King 8-11, Pobieda 8-11, Sermon 8-10, Pacq Up 8-5, Tales of Essex 8-3, Gamvros 7-11 Osbersfown 7-11, Pencedor 7-4.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II & III.

Bright Story 9-0, Winkford 9-0, Flourish 9-0, This Freedom 8-12, Some Lady 8-7, Hamid 8-6, Shining Star 8-5, Basuto 8-4, Spanish Wish 7-8.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

DIVISION I.

Avar 9-4, Khalil Beg 8-13, Radha'a 8-11, Sarsam 8-8, Maharaja 8-8 Maneck Beg 8-6, Anwar 8-5, Jalmod 8-2, Arab Prince 8-0, Aasuf 8-0, Shamsuzzaman 7-13, Bucknell 7-12, Kadir Hajaz 7-11, Noman 7-10.

MINISTER'S RETURN TO KABUL.

—:o:—

Not Possible Yet For Some Time.

LONDON, November 20.

In the Commons, replying to Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury who asked when in view of the recognition of the new Government at Kabul, the Minister was being sent, Mr. Henderson hoped it would be possible to announce the name of the Minister before long; but owing to the necessity of extensive repairs to the Legation which could not be carried out in winter it might not be posible for the Minister to return to Kabul for some time.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

—:o:—

Viceroy On Partial Remedy Of The Problem.

Viceroy's Camp:

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 19.

In the course of his speech unveiling the Statue of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur and opening the O'Brien Technical School at Kolhapur. His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

The difficulty of finding suitable and adequate employment for the educated classes in India is one of the most serious problems which face us in this country to-day. Efforts have been and are being made to solve it but we are still far from finding the true answer to our question. A partial solution, however, is, I believe, to be found in the industrial mechanical and commercial employment for which training such as this institution will provide must clearly be the foundation. I am confident, therefore, that the school I am about to open this morning will be of great and real benefit to the youth of Kolhapur. The supply of technical and scientific training, however, must be adjusted wisely to the demand; for, it will have little value in the absence of adequate opportunity to apply it. I trust, therefore, that in so far as it lies within your power your Highness will not fail to encourage industrial and similar enterprises which lie within the resources of your State.

I trust that the measure of the usefulness of this institution dedicated in Colonel O'Brien's name will be that of the esteem in which he was held by your Highness.

THE DOUBLE PLEASURE.

Gentlemen, your city is already indebted to His Highness the Maharaja for a statue of his late father. This second statue is a fitting counterpart. Its site too has been well chosen at the junction of two broad thoroughfares forming part of the important scheme which has been of such benefit to the people of His Highness' capital. The roads also, I notice, are named after two men in whose hearts Her Highness' charitable endeavours will always strike a ready chor of sympathy, His Excellency Sir William Birdwood and Sir Leslie Wilson. Your Highness, I thank you for inviting me to perform this ceremony. I can readily picture to myself the double pleasure you yourself must feel at this moment, the pleasure of a dutiful son paying reverence to a honoured mother and the pleasure of a good ruler commemorating in lasting form the care and sympathy of his house for the loyal people of his State.—A.P.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING AT WAGHALI.

—:o:—

Dr. Bhuteker Arrested And Released On Bail.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Nov. 17.

The eighth meeting of Chalisgaon Taluka peasants was held at Waghali on the 17th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Rajamal Lakhichandshet, M. L. C. About 3,000 persons were present in a spacious pandal. Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the audience but it was marred to some extent by the police of Chalisgaon who all of a sudden entered the pandal and to the surprise of all served a warrant for the offence under sec. 353 I. P. C. issued by the District Magistrate, Jalgaon, on Dr. Bhuteker who is a well-known worker in the Land League movement.

It is alleged by the police of Mehoonbare that Dr. Bhuteker committed the offence at Bahal where a similar meeting was held recently. He was taken to the Chalisgaon police station where he was released on bail at once.

After his arrival in the pandal he was cheered by all and his speech was very effective.

Resolutions on the increased assessment, Anewari, etc. were passed.

Dr. Bhuteker is asked to appear before the District Magistrate at Jalgaon on the 23rd inst.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 22nd to 6 a. m. Nov. 23rd 1929.

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FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

DEMONSTRATIONS THAT STARTLED EUROPE

Sir J. C. Bose To Repeat In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

It is understood that at the 12th Anniversary of the Bose Institute on November 30, Sir Jagdish Bose will demonstrate certain results which created a sensation in Europe.

The fundamental similarity of the mechanism of plant and animal life will, on that occasion, be shown side by side with the most striking experiments and the occasion will be unique as some of Sir Jagadish's astonishing discoveries will be demonstrated in logical sequence. The new apparatus called "Growth balance," by an inclined plane just perfected, will be shown in operation, the performance of it being one of the marvels of science. His recent discoveries will prove that there is but one irritability of growing organs which responds to all stimulai in essentially the same manner.—Free Press.

FATHER ASKED ME TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

—:o:—

Lahore Case Eye-Witness' Admission.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

After three days' cross-examination, the evidence of Mr. Shah Aftab Ahmed, the alleged eye-witness of Saunders' murder, in the Lahore "Cnspiracy" case was closed to-day.

Cross-examined to-day, witness said that on one side of the road lay the body of Saunders, and on the opposite side that of Chammansingh. Witness had no talk with anyone except with one Abdul Majid about the occurrence in the New Hostel, after which he went to the D.A.V. College to play Volley Ball. He did not remember as to who played on his side and as to which side won the game that day.

WHY HE COMES TO COURT.

Witness further said that his father asked him to give a statement to the Police. No officer until now held out any promise of hope of good appointment in lieu of this evidence.

Mr. Ghotamal Arora, a shopkeeper, deposed that Sukh Dev rented his house under the name of Devidas. He identified Sukhdev in court and produced a rent deed.

Fakir Wahiduddin, who was also, it is alleged, an eye witness to Saunders' murder gave evidence on the same lines as the previous eye-witnesses.

The Court then rose for the day.—Free Press.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

—:o:—

New Charge Against Lahore Prisoners.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

It is understood that the case in connection with the alleged disobedience of the orders against the Lahore "Conspiracy" case prisoners will heard by the Additional District Magistrate on November 30. It will be remembered that this case arose out of the alleged refusal of the prisoners to go to the Court of the Special Magistrate with handcuffs on both hands after which, it is alleged, they were roughly handled by the Police.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Whitley Commission is enquiring into the condition of labour in India, I shall thank you to allow me to draw the attention of that Commission through the medium of your esteemed paper to the following in the interest of labour.

At present, Railway and certain Government factories train educated lads for various trades in practical and theoretical subjects by engaging them as paid apprentices for a period of 4 years or thereabouts. On completion of their courses they are told to look out for themselves elsewhere. I know of a recent case in which an apprentice in a State Railway like G. I. P. who had secured good certificates in all subjects was told to leave on completion of his course. There may possibly be several of such cases. This is in my opinion a hardship, as it could not be the intention of Government and other employers to train educated lads only to be stranded, instead of their getting preference over outsiders.

Will the Commission go into the matter with a view to improving the lot of passed apprentices, please?—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

DR. SATYAPAL NARRATES JAIL LIFE.

—:o:—

Asked To Examine Prisoner's Mouths And Teeth.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

In the course of a conversation with a press representative, Dr. Satyapal gave an interesting account as to how he spent his days in gaol. He said while the Delhi Jail he was entrusted with the duty of examining the teeth and mouths of the inmates of that jail. He examined a very large number of prisoners and on the basis of that examination, he drafted a report embodying various suggestions to improve the present state of affairs.

Major Webb, Superintendent, Delhi Jail, is deeply interested in hygienic measures and he forwarded the report along with his own observations to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab. It was intended that he would take up the work after the suggestions have been approved by the Inspector-General, but just at this time, he was released.

DR. SATYAPAL'S REPORT.

The Inspector-General of Prisons intimated to the Doctor that he was circulating it to all the medical officers of Jails for their information and was also glad to note that he was able to devote his time in Delhi Jail in such a useful manner. He further trusts that the report will lead to a definite improvement on the oral hygiene of the prisoners.

Dr. Satyapal in his reply to the Inspector-General of Prisons, reiterated his conviction that reform in that direction would not only ensure better health, but also impart a better mind annd a better character to the prisoners.

REQUEST TO SEE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The doctor also requested the Inspector-General of Prisons to permit him to interview Master Mota Singh, Master Kabul Singh, Ghazi Abdul Rahman reports about whose health have aroused so much public anxiety. Dr. Satyapal said that if permitted he would pay a visit to all these and other political prisoners whose health have suffered as a resuult of jail life or owing to hunger-strike, and that his visits will be absolutely based on humane considerations and will have no political significance.—Free Press.

BAN ON WORKERS' MEETINGS.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. AND POLICE ORDER.

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Monday, the 18th November, 1929:—

"That this meeting is of emphatic opinion that the Police ban on meetings of Mill workers, is clearly an infringement of the rights and liberty of the people and should be rescinded forthwith."

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appointed Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Abid Ali Jaferbhai and R. Krishna Iyer on the Tilak Swarajya Fund Trust Committee for the year 1929-1930.

—:o:—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTEE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, to officiate is Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Fawcett, from the date on which he relieves Mr. A. C. Wild.

Mr. A. O. Koreishi to be Political Agent, Jath, vice Mr. V. B. Naik.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Osborne-Smith, R.I.M., officiating Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

The resignation by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Banker of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay has been accepted.

Mr. V. H. Vachhrajani, assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department (Legislative Section), has been granted leave for three months from November 6.

Mr. Dhirajlal Rangildas Treasurer, to act as assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal, Department (Legislative Section), vice Mr. V. H. Vachhrajani.

Mr. S. D. Smith, to act temporarily as Commissioner of Excise, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he took over charge from Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, till the date on which he is relieved by Mr. J. P. Brander.

Lieut. B. A. J. Peto, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from the forenoon of November 7, vice 2nd Lieutenant J. D. Cook-Hurle, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, temporary Aide-de-Camp, vacated.

Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent, Reay Art Workshops, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted leave for eight months preparatory to retirement from 15th February 1930.

Brevet-Colonel F. P. Mackie, has been granted from November 8 leave for three months and 29 days combined with such leave as will bring the total to one year.

Governor At Karachi.

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes attended this morning the opening ceremony of the new Sind Scout Headquarters and the rally of Scouts and Girl Guides.

His Excellency later received addresses from Indian Merchants Association and Buyers and Shippers Chamber jointly, the Sind Hindu Association and the Sind Muhammadan Association.

Lady Sykes inspected a number of maternity homes. In the afternoon Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes inspected the harbour and the construction work at the west wharf.—A. P.

INDORE WELCOMES ITS RULER.

—:o:—

Addresses Of Di... Marathas.

CHANDOD VISITED BY THE MAHARANI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Nov. 20.

H. H. the Maharaja's special though it started from Bombay an our late on account of luggage which was not delivered in time arrived at Indore punctually at 8-30 a.m., on Tuesday. The platform at Indore was crowded with Durbaris and officers. H. H. on his way made a halt at Patalpani where tea was served and the young Maharaja was decked with Crown jewels and Durbar dress. On the way, the special train was greeted by the poor Kisan subjects residing in the districts. The catering was in charge of Mr. Dowlatsingh Thakore and was very satisfactorily managed. The Senior Maharani Chandravati Bai met her son in the cabin of s. s. "California". The Junior Maharani Indirabai who was waiting in the saloon of the special train met His Highness and heartily welcomed the Maharaja and her daughter Manorama Raje by waving the sacred 'arti'. Sirdar Brindley, A.D.C. of the young Maharaja, was very busy at the Mole station Bombay presenting the visitors, principal among whom were Sirdar Kaka Saheb Kagalkar, H. H's father-in-law, Raje Saheb of Sandur, Sirdar Gajendragudkar Ghorpade, Rana Bombjung, Mamasaheb and his sons. There was a huge crowd of visitors at the Mole station and the special was surrounded by crowds of Dhangar Marathas who flocked in large numbers to get a glimpse of their Ruler. There was a huge demonstration of backward classes who had specially come from the mofussil to greet the Maharaja which was a unique sight and showed the popularity of the Holkar Maharaja. Deputations of the All-India Kshatriya Dhangar Marathas under the leadership of Messrs. Ganput H. Ghoplap, Sadashiv Appaji Gollande, and others had specially come from Poona and presented addresses which contained the sad tale of the plight of the Dhangar Marathas who were much backward in education. They in most pathetic terms requested their enlightened Maharaja to take interest in their uplift. The Dhangar Marathas had done war-like deeds and stood by Subhedar Malharrao Holker in the battle-fields of Malwa and Central India. The descendants of these heroes it was a great pity took to menial trades when other communities without any war-like traditions had uplifted themselves and held high posts in State services. The Dhangar Marathas appealed to the Maharaja Saheb to give them a helping hand.

MAHARANI VISITS CHANDOD.

The historical place of Chandod near Nasik was visited by the Junior Maharani who had gone in motor to Bombay to receive her son. The Maharani's party consisted of her mother Mami Saheba, her cousin, Mr. Jayant, Col. Duffal, Dr. Ranade, and Her Highness' Karkhandar Balu Bahaya Joshi. Chandod, which originally belonged to Holkar State, has a Fort and a palace with his Vahivatdar from Holkar State. Her Highness distributed sweets to school-children and fed the poor in the town. She also visited temples and distributed alms to mendicants. The Dhangar Maratha Samaj of the town presented Her Highness with an address and the residents seemed delighted at the visit of the Maharani. This was the second instance when a distinguished member of the ruling family of Holkar visited Chandod. Some years ago the present Maharaja when a boy had passed through the place accompanied by his tutor and had made a brief halt at Chandod.

Indore city has presented a lively sight. The Kisans seem to be overjoyed and merchants in ecstacies now that their popular Maharaja is in their midst. I hear a leaflet in Hindi containing the various grievances of the trading classes was distributed on the day the Maharaja arrived in Indore. It also narrates the alleged arbitrary manner in which the Cabinet dealt with the subjects. Mr. R. P. Persai was convicted for sedition for being the author of a similar pamphlet.

On the 11th and 12th instant the 20th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held in the Residency in the Institute of plant industry. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar presided. There were representatives from Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, and other States. These were accommodated in a camp near the Holkar State guest-house. Col. Pritchard, the Governor of the Institute, and others made very interesting speeches.

Mr. Wills, I.C.S., Administrative Adviser of the young Maharaja, who came to India by the last mail, arrived here yesterday and is putitng up in the Manikbaugh Annexe. I hear His Highness is visiting the meeting of the Cabinet to-day in the afternoon accompanied by Mr. Wills.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Attitude Towards Viceroy's Statement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 18.

The annual general meeting of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has been called to meet on the 23rd and the 24th instant the important subject to be considered being the recent Viceroy's statement. The meeting promises to be a very representative one in as much as members from Bangalore, Bellary and Mangalore have already intimated their arrival. The president Sjt. Shriniwasrao Koujalgi is arriving on the 22nd with a contingent from Bijapur. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshapande, Dr. Hardikar and others will also surely attend. It promises to be a very lively meeting as Dharwar leaders have already intimated to Pandit Motilal Nehru to reconsider the attitude taken in the Delhi statement in view of the recent debate in the House of Lords.

LALAJI ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held yesterday to commemerate the first death anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai when Mr. Alur Venkatrao presided.—Free Press.

TATA IRON & STEEL WORKS.

(Continued from Page 1)

in reply to mine challenged and raise a hell in the general meeting. Make use of this information in manipulating market; depress them right now, and start buying them in the middle of September. If a new Duplex has not been brought in by that time, I shall let you know. If it has been or not, sell out every bit and buy them suddenly again.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN DEC.

"I expect a strike or Labour trouble in November or December next, not big but large enough to slow down works materially."

"Capital" also publishes a letter of Pandit Nilakanta Das, M.L.A., drawing attention of the Government to Homi's activities.

"CAPITAL'S" COMMENTS.

"Capital" makes the following observations in this connection: "The Tata Iron and Steel Industry, let it be recalled, is under Indian control, has locked up many crores of Indian capital and yet its activities and even solvency are under present conditions at Jamshedpur virtually subject capars and caprices of a self-seeking adventurer like Homi, whose one aim in his personal interests is to keep the embers of discontent among the workers alive and when it suits his purpose to fan them into a flame. There can be neither peace nor progress at Jamshedpur until Homi's power is broken.—Free Press.

R 101 STANDS SEVERE TESTS.

—:o:—

Postponed Flight On Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Rugby.—The Air Minister, Lord Thomson, gave some interesting particulars about airship R-101 to the House of Lords yesterday. He said she had been out of her shed for the last 19 days. Moored at mast she was exposed to far greater strains than when loose in air. At mast the whole of the strain due to wind pressure was at nose. Wind rose to gusts of 83 miles an hour while she was moored. The pressure at nose recorded at 15-1/2 tons, but her strength was calculated to meet pressure of 30 tons at the nose. If pressure of 30 tons was ever reached which was unlikely, order would be given to "ship the ship" because she was more capable of resisting wind pressure loose than when tied. The designer was extremely gratified with the ship's behaviour.

The postponed flight of Parliamentarians would take place on Saturday if weather was clear enough to make it enjoyable. He hoped for wind of 45 miles an hour and bright sunshine. Lord Thomson said the second airship R-100 would probably be ready next week and would replace R-101 at Cardington mooring mast.—B. O. W.

FORMATION OF SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE POSTPONED.

—:o:—

The meeting of the Depressed Classes which was announced to be held on the 24th instant for the formation of the Satyagraha Committee has been, owing to unavoidable circumstances, postponed to next week. The exact date will be announced later on.

Wakeful Nights

No man can command sleep, but a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa, taken last thing at night, has a wonderful effect in assisting tired body and brain to find the rest they long for.

Moreover, Rowntree's Cocoa is extremely delicious and very nourishing.

Try a cup to-night, and get the Rowntree habit—it's so easy.

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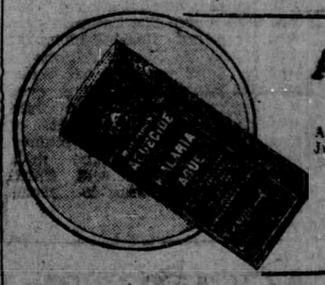

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WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—

December shipment sellers 44/-.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—

Nov/Dec. shipment sellers 44/-.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels.—

Afloat sellers 46/3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, parcels.—

Nominal.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

STOCKS & SHARES

Scattered Liquidation In Mill Shares.

TATA STEEL SHARES HOLDING WELL.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Cotton mill shares exhibited somewhat quieter on scattered liquidation influenced by reports of dull demand for cloth. As a matter of fact big operators are not taking much interest in mill shares and prices are fluctuating irregularly without any definite tendency. Only small scalping business as passing.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 723, 17, 19 15, 17, 15.
Century 301, 297, 98, 95.
Colaba 130.
Crescent 85.
Fazul 531, 28, 31, 25, 22.
Indore 371, 70.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 470, 68.
New Great 157.
Pearl 317, 11, 13, 10.
Simplex 43-2.
Swadeshi 392, 91.
Burma 762, 57, 61, 58.
Hydro 1,220, 5, 15, 11.
Tram 140, 39-6.
Def. 282, 84, 80, 80, 81.
Ord. 66-12, 67, 66, 67, 66.
Bundi 16-12, 6.
Indian 257, 55, 53.
Kathi Ord. 193.
Alcock 307, 3.

Tata Hydro shares ruled easy on long liquidation. Bombay Burma shares also declined. Cements were neglected but Tata Steel shares ruled steady and there was marked absence of selling pressure.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 345
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 715.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 468/12.
Century 100, 296/4.
Colaba Land 130.
Crescent 100 85/
Curimbhoy 250 nil 95.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 522/8.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100. 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 153/12.
Khandesh 1,000 60y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton. 200. 10 xd. nil 1456.
Manecki Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 157/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 310.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 3300.
Simplex 130, 20, 43/2.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 391/4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 26/4.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 98.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 17/2.
Eastern 95 xd. 83.
Imperial Bank 1355.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 335.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 16/12
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 85, 94.
Indian Cement 255.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/
Shahabad Cement 10y 140.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Defd. 685.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 790.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Jhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 651/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 705.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1211/4
Tata Power 300 nil 590.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poonad Elevtricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD, plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19/14.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y, 303/12.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 758/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/5.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord, 66.
Tata Iron Defd. 281/4.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/12.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1070.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 20.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	17.80
March	18.09
May	18.34

New York 11-45 a.m.:—

January	17.75
March	18.02
May	18.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 43,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 25,000 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £8-5.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £18-15.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 20.

Silver—Decline due to China selling. Poor support.

Spot	22-11/16
Forward	22- 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 To 2 Points Higher.

SPOT HOUSES BUYING FOLLOW PROFIT TAKING.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market firm at a rise of 7 to 8 points with January 17.74 and improved to 17.83 at 10.57 a.m. on strength of Wall Street and buying by spot houses. This level proved to be the highest and at the time of Liverpool's close January was quoted at 17.80. The selling which was mostly profit taking continued till 1-6 p.m. when January option touched the lowest 17.71. Towards the close there was some rally and the market closed at a net rise of 10 points for January and 2 points for July. Middling Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points at 17.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 17.57c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted 43,000 bales against exports of 33,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points and closed firm at a rise of 13 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 21 points to 9.81 and sales totalled 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 11 points with Sakel Spot 15-10d. Empire Cotton Futures closed at a rise of 13 points with Janary 9.37 and March 9.43.

The market is anticipating bullish ginning report as the numerical strength is likely to be shown on account of heavy bales. This is a known fact and furnishes no change in supply.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Munds:—"Expect further improvement."

Hemelryk:—"Cotton weekly weather report unfavourable fears bullish Ginners."

Hentz:—"Cotton picking retarded by unfavourable weather, but a large portion of the crop has been gathered. There is less disposition to sell and general feeling seems better. With Stock market firmer, think well of the market and advise buying."

Reuter:—"Market early was strong on strength of Wall Street and Spot Houses buying but later reacted partially on profit taking."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Scinde Fully Good	5.75+20
Scinde Fine	6.00+20
Scinde Superfine	6.25+20
Bengal Good	5.50+20
Bengal Fully Good	5.75+20
Bengal Fine	6.00+20
Oomra Good	6.65+20
Oomra Fully Good	6.95+20
Oomra Fine	7.25+20
Broach Superfine	7.60+20
Broach Fine	7.85+20
Broach Superfine	8-10+20

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

November	14.44+11
January	14.40+11
March	14.56+11
May	14.76+10
July	14.97+10
November	15.12+12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	15.10+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
November		9.50+12
December		9.51+13
January	9.47	9.52+13
February		9.33+12
March	9.54	9.60+13
April		9.61+13
May	9.63	9.67+12
June		9.67+12
July	9.66	9.72+12
August		9.71+12
September		9.70+11.
October	9.64	9.70+11
November		9.70+11
January 1931		9.70+11
Middling Spot		9.81+21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales on East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

December	17.61+09
January	17.76+10
March	18.03+07
May	18.28+05
July	18.45+02
Middling Spot	17.80+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

December	17.57+05
January	17.71+07
Middling Spot	17.57+05

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 8d. 5/16 sellers.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

In sympathy with a further rise of 10 points at New York, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 326 but presence of selling orders caused quiet opening at Rs. 324 for Broach A.M. delivery there was some nervous liquidation and Liverpool opening cables being easier prices declined to Rs. 322-12. There was some recovery at the level which was lost and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 322/12.
Oomra D./J. 276.
Oomra Mar. 282.
Bengal D./J. 220/8.
Bengal Mar. 228/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

November	190:20+0.50
February	194.40+0.10
May	197.60 −0.10

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

100 Ralli Bros. Bombay Press 205
100 New China Mill Barwaha 248
300 Maisore Mill Khirakya 222
100 A. Damodar Purna 240
100 Japan T. & Co. Ranala 235
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Banusa 282
100 Rathi & Co. Hingarghat 287
100 Volkart Bros. Darwaha 190
100 Bombay & Co. Arvi 286 1/2
100 Do. Chopda 272
100 Ralli Bros. Pachora 205
200 Narshi Nagshi Khurja 229/ 230

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bengal 222 D./J.
Bengal 229 March.
Broach 324 A./M.
Oomra 278 D./J.
Omra 284 March.

SPOT RATES.

—:o:—

Bengal	231	227	222
Sindh	236	232	227
Punjab	231	227	222
Rajputana	231	227	222
Oomra No. 3	285	280	272
C. P. No. 1	300	295	290
C. P. No. 2	292	287	282

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Ready New	Ready. Red leafy. Average Old.
Bengal Superfine	235/40	.....
Bengal Fine	230/35	210
Bengal F.G.	225/30	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	265
Yeotmal Fine	290	.....
Arvi Fine	290	260
Amraoti Fine	290	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	245
Mulkapur Fine	285	230
Khandesh Fine	280	230
Muthia Fine	.....	210
Muthia F.G.	.....	190
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	250
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	380
Miraj/Sangli	.....	325
Compta Good	.....	310
Jinja	.....	425/30
Busoga	.....	430/35

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,905	14,642
Central India	490	13,719
Barsi and Nagar	1,786	14,255
Hyderabad-Gaorani	101	1,042
Berar	5,627	54,072
Central Provinces	2,311	17,610
Total Oomras	13,250	116,248
Dholera	.....	6,035
N.-W. Provinces	2,409	34,126
Rajputana	100	3,810
Sind-Punjab	584	9,578
Broach	.....	5,316
Coompta & Dharwar	135	29,543
Westerns-Northerns	.....	9,031
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinevelly and Cambodia		3,905
Persian	43	133
American	.....	1,180
Egyptian & African	.....	17,728
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	65
Total	16,521	237,438

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	312	152,997
Japan & China	4,873	146,661
Coast Ports	75	2,986
Up-country by Rail	.....	20,355
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	3,626
Total	5,260	331,83b

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso., Ltd.)

SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 21.

London Ready 22/11/
London Forward 22/14
China Op. 2/3/ Clo. 2/3/1
America Cent. 50/2
Ready 51/13
Kartak Op. 51/13 Hi. 52/ Clo. 51/13
Magsar Op. 51/12 Hi. 51/15 Clo. 51/13
Posh Op. 52/ Hi. 52/3 Clo. 52/
Teji Mandi Magsar 0/12
Posh 1/1

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/6
Magsar 21/8/
Posh 21/2/9
N. Manor 21/10/
N. City 21/10/6

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Yesterday London market declined on China selling and absence of demand. China is quoted at 2/3 to-day. There was some selling by shroffs here and prices ruled easy.

Ready Silver	.....	51	12 6
Kartak dely.	.....	51	12 0
Magsar dely.	.....	51	12 0
Posh delive	.....	51	14 0
Double op	ar.	0	13 0
Posh	.....	1	3 0

KET.

ay, Nov. 21.

.....	21	9	6
.....	21	8	4
.....	21	8	6
.....	21	12	6
...	21	11	6
.....	21	11	6
...	13	7	3

EAT QUOTATIONS.

nbay, Nov. 21.

.....	12	4	9
.....	7	8	3
.....	7	10	9
Picci...	7	7	0
b. ...	53.	3	0
v.	4	5	6
.....	13	0	0
w Nov. 10	14	0	

RECEIPTS.

ombay, Nov. 21.

	Cwts
Wh	20,817
Lin	3,953
Rape Mustardseeds	12
Gingellyseeds	1,177
Poppyseeds	292
Groundnuts	13,312
Castorseeds	1,569
Rice	4,986
Myrabollams	1,468
Cottonseeds	18,038
Mowraseeds	145
Gram	1,368
Joowar	1,004
Maize	492
Barley	192
Bajree	7,007
	Tons.
Coal	2,124

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Our Market has ruled quiet, today both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment/Feb/March. Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/13/6 Highest Rs. 49/14 Lowest Rs. 49/9 Closing Rs. 49/13
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52/3 Closing Rs. 52/9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 20-11-29	5266000
„ Yesterday do.	43000
Exports to date do.	2685000
Stock at Ports 15-11-29	2499000
„ Interior Towns do.	1409000
„ Liverpool 15-11-29	714000
Visible Supply 15-11-29	5548000
Quantity in Sight do.	8559000
„ out of „ 15-11-29	4768000

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 40/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/April delivery paid 38/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 11-3/8

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £22-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
April/May shipment sellers £20-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment Hull sellers £18-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £23-7-6.

FOR

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With Fresh Experiences from the GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

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EXCLUSIVE TO PASSING SHOW SMOKERS

A new BRITISH METAL—wears and looks like REAL GOLD. Will not discolour and GUARANTEED FREE FROM PLATING

"VICEROY GOLD" Cigarette Box Holds 100 Cigarettes.
"VICEROY GOLD" Cigarette Case.
140 COUPONS FROM 50 5 TINS OR 700 COUPONS FROM 10 PACKETS
60 COUPONS PRESENTED BY 300 COUPONS FROM DEPOTS

You get Quality TWO WAYS WITH "PASSING SHOW"

Quality Cigarettes and

Send Your Coupons for these "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO "VICEROY GOLD" 11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

Quality Gifts—The Unique qualities in "Passing Show" cigarettes which appeal to all "Passing Show" smokers should please your own good taste. What is more, the Quality never varies in "Passing Show" are

Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time.

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

You get the "VICEROY GOLD GIFTS" within a few days of sending your coupons!

ALL "PASSING SHOW" COUPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFER ONLY.

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929.

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

Plea For Internally Autonomous States.

PATIALA WELCOMES PARTICIPATION OF PRINCES IN CONFERENCE.

A Hint To Sir John Simon.

PATIALA, Nov. 20.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, speaking at a banquet given in honour of his birthday at Rajindar Gymkhana Club, said that Lord Irwin had created a favourable opportunity for an early and honourable realisation of India's legitimate political aspirations through the only effective and surest means of friendly negotiations. As a ruler, he affirmed that by ensuring the participation of Princes in the proposed Round Table Conference, the Viceroy had done much to put heart into a body which, while remaining staunch to the British connection, had not felt itself the gainer for its unflagging fidelity. He was glad to find that the proposed Conference had been well received and hoped that representatives of British India and the Indian States would avoid the alternative of a separate conference.

The Maharaja said that the claim of Indian Princes 'vis-a-vis' any Government of India was well summed up in Mr. Kipling's verse: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but Mistress in my own". The Simon Commission had now been called upon to formulate proposals which might radically affect the Princes. This might be a piece of good fortune for the Princes or otherwise. The Maharaja feared that the Commission had only British Indian evidence and the Butler Report to go upon, and hoped his observations might be of some use to Sir John Simon, for Indian Princes wished to have 'vis-a-vis' the Indian Government the same position as was defined for various members of the British Commonwealth in a resolution passed at the Imperial Conference.

Continuing the Maharaja said that India in general, and the States in particular, were at the parting of the ways. He would urge that if a Federation was to come off, each Federated State should be internally autonomous and all should in due course attain a fairly uniform level of good administration, though not necessarily on identical lines.—A. P.

REORGANISATION OF SPANISH ARTILLERY.

—:o:—

King Empowers Dictator To Take Necessary Measures.

LONDON, November 21.

Madrid.—In view of the latent disaffection in artillery, it is understood, Government is taking steps, if not to dissolve, at least to reorganise it with a view to eliminating the disaffected elements with which the military juntas are operating. The King has consented to any measures which the Dictator wishes to take. It is believed that latter has the situation well in hand, and he will probably use conciliatory means rather than apply punitive measures. An order has been issued allowing sons of large families who have been dismissed from the military academies on political grounds to be readmitted.—Reuter.

Sir Cecil Clementi.

—:o:—

LONDON, November 20.

Sir Cecil Clementi has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, vice Sir Hugh Clifford resigned.—Reuter.

Sir Cecil Clementi has been Governor of Hongkong since 1925. He was Colonial Secretary of British Guiana from 1913 to 1922 and Colonel Secretary of Ceylon from 1922 to 1925.

Sir Hugh Clifford has been Governor of the Straits Settlements since 1927. He was Colonial Secretary for Ceylon until 1912 and later Governor, and was Governor of Negerie from 1919 to 1924.

Okha Port News..

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date November 20:—S.S. Gazana (British India Steam Navigation line, Agents, Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Co.) arrived at Port Okha on 20th instant, discharged 18 tons and left for Bedi with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

25 MILLION DOLLAR ONE-YEAR CREDIT ESTABLISHED.

—:o:—

Morgans' Deal With Yokohama Specie Bank.

LONDON, November 20.

New York.—In connection with Japan's return to the gold standard it is announced that Messrs. Morgan and their associates have established twentyfive million dollars one-year credit to the Yokohama Specie Bank.

A similar credit of five millions sterling has been established in London by the Westminster Bank and its associates.—Reuter.

Bengali Leaflet Forfeited.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Government of Bengal has directed the forfeiture of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Rakte Amar Legechhe Aj Sarbanasher Nesha" on the ground that it contains seditious matter.—A. P.

JAFFA DISTURBANCES.

—:o:—

Jew Sentenced To Death.

LONDON, November 20.

Jaffa.—A Jew has been sentenced to death for killing two Arabs in the August disturbances. —Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TREATY WITH IMAM OF YEMEN.

—:o:—

Conditions For Resuming Negotiations.

LONDON, November 20.

Replying to Mr. Malone, Mr. Lunn said that no treaty had been signed with the Imam of Yemen. A communication was recently received from Imam through an unofficial channel; and the Resident of Aden had been authorised to inform him of the conditions under which he was prepared to resume negotiations with him with a view to conclusion of the Treaty. —Reuter.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

U. S. Delegation Completed.

THE PERSONNEL.

LONDON, November 21.

Washington.—The American Delegation to the London Conference has been completed. It consists of Mr. Stimson, Adams, Secretary of the [illegible] eral Dawes, Mr. Dwight, [illegible] mbassador at Mexic[illegible] Ambassador at Br[illegible] J. T. Robinson and [illegible]ed, with Admi[illegible] Admiral Jone[illegible] —Reuter.

BUILDING A MODERN

Venture Of [illegible]

LONDO[illegible]

A fleet of eigh[illegible]ped with a smok[illegible] and a cabin as h[illegible] coach is being bu[illegible]rial Airways cr[illegible] London-India A[illegible] planes will be d[illegible] Armstrong-Siddel[illegible] loping over 2,000 [illegible] The first liner is expect[illegible] service in December.[illegible]

OPTIONAL CLAUSE AND EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Dominions Not Consulted, Explains Mr. Henderson.

LONDON, November 20.

In the Commons, replying to a question whether his explanatory statement at Geneva when the optional clause was signed followed a consultation with the Dominions and represented their views. Mr. Henderson said that the Dominions were not consulted as regards the precise wording of the statement, but the terms of the declaration itself were fully discussed. He recalled that he emphasised in the statement that he was speaking only on behalf of the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

General Member's Tour.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD SIND, Nov. 20.

Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, arrived here this morning from Upper Sind having visited Larkana, Ruk, Rohri and Sukkur. He will tour through flooded parts of Tando division and Fuleli tract for two days and leave for Bombay on 24th instant.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The negotiations which have been taking place for the purchase by a great oil company of Hotel Cecil, one of the leading London hotels, to serve as its headquarters are stated to have broken down.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—A committee under the presidency of Lord Cecil has been formed to raise funds for the preservation of Doctor Nansen's old ship "Fram" which lies in a dock in Norway in a serious condition and which is threatened with destruction.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Albert medal has been awarded to Lieutenant Hyslop and marine Albert Streams for gallantry in saving life, last July, when a heavy explosion caused by hangfire occurred in the turret of H.M.S. "Devonshire" during a firing practice in the Aegan sea, killing sixteen men. Although they knew the danger involved by heavy cordite fumes and further explosions and while the fire was still raging, they entered the turret at grave personal risk to get away the wounded and prevented the ignition of other cordite charges.—B. O. W.

TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Appeal To Caste Hindus.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary, of the Samaj Samata Sangh has issued the following to the press:—

"At the meeting of the Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League) held on Sunday, November 17, to discuss the question of ways and means of rendering assistance to the "Depressed" Classes in Bombay to carry out their resolve in offering Satyagraha for temple entry in Bombay, it was resolved to form a separate Committee of the Touchable Hindus favouring the proposal. The General Secretary of the Samaj Samata Sangh was, therefore, authorised to get himself in communication with those interested, with a view to convene a meeting of such persons as soon as possible.

I, therefore, request all such Hindus who care to join hands with the "Depressed" Classes to communicate their names and addresses to the following address: —The General Secretary, the Samaj Samata Sangh, C|o. Gangadhar Printing Press, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.—A. P.

—:o:—

Jubbulpore Temple Thrown Open.

ORTHODOXY PERTURBED.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

Through the efforts of Mr. G. D. Birla, M. L. A., and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the temple of Ramkrishna near Hanumantal which is the property of Seth Beohar Raghubir Singh and his son Rajendra Singh was thrown open to "Untouchables" this morning.

A large number of "Untouchables" visited the temple.

The action of Seth Beoher Raghubir Singh and his son who are Kayestha by caste has caused considerable resentment amongst the orthodox Hindu circles of the City.—Free Press.

JITENDRALAL BANERJEE CHARGED WITH SEDITION

—:o:—

Charges Framed.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Charge of sedition was framed against Jitendralal Bannerjee, M.L.C., and Professor Nripendra Chandra Bannerji by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon in connection with speeches delivered at the Albert Hall on All Bengal Satin Sen Day. Pleading not guilty Jitendralal said "What I said that day may be criticism or even severe criticism of certain Government measure. But it did not amount to sedition".

Nripendra Chandra said he did not wish to say much at the present stage of proceedings as there were three or four other cases against him all over Bengal. In the present state of Government policy he felt himself absolutely nonplussed. After he had resigned Government service in 1921 he had served his country and British people. He had greatest love for British People but he held in contempt those of his countrymen who posed as co-operators and talked sedition at home. He loved clean Britisher who was fighter as he was and he hoped to shake hands with him some day. In conclusion he reminded Government that the cat and mouse play would not be tolerated any further.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

A BASELESS RUMOUR?

—:o:—

Alleged Assassination Of Nadir Khan.

LONDON LEGATION WITHOUT ANY NEWS.

LONDON, November 20.

The Afghan legation in London does not credit the rumour of the assissination of King Nadir Khan. No information of any attempt on his life has reached the Legation. —Reuter.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

Trade Slump Regretted

KARACHI, November 20.

The Governor of Bombay arrived here this morning and spent a busy day. His Excellency visited the Sind Madressah and D. J. Sind College and then proceeded to the Government House where an address was presented by the Chamber of Commerce. The address "inter alia" referred to the big fall in wheat and oil-seed exports. It urged the need for early extensions of the Air-mail route and the need for provision of roads and other comunications in the Lloyd Barrage Area.

Sir Frederick Sykes replying regretted the trade slump which was generally felt; but did not doubt that Karachi had a brighter outlook than many other places owing to imminent developments in Sind on the completion of the Sukkur Barrage and irrigation developments in the Punjab which would mean greater exports; whilst direct railway connection with Bombay might be looked forward to with confidence in comparatively near future. As regards the Sukkur Barrage question, the Governor hoped that the Standing Committee set up by Government to deal with the question would deal with them expeditiously.

INTERVIEWS.

In the afternoon His Excellency granted a number of interviews, His Excellency received addresses from the Municipality and the District Local Board in the evening.

Lady Sykes visited Lady Dufferin Hospital and Y. M. C. A. Premises.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7)

should take on that report.

Sir Ibrahim: Have they not still come to any decision?—No. There is no organisation of workers widely representative with which mill-owners or Government can deal promptly.

Mr. A. G. Clow asked the reasons why the infant mortality in Bombay had shown such a striking decrease during the last 7 years. He was told by the witnesses that it was due to a variety of reasons.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Is it possible for the Labour Office in co-operation with one or two mill-owners to collect figures in six months about absenteeism on account of sickness?—That will give you some rough information. I doubt very much whether it will be of any practical purpose.

CAN'T SAY WHY THERE IS DEPRESSION.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee: What according to you are the causes of this great depression in the industry of Bombay?—I can give no causes.

Mr. Husseinbhoy: Does the Director of Industries take any interest in this question?—I have no idea.

Mr. Husseinbhoy: Have Government made any enquiries how the strikers maintained themselves during the five months of the strike?—There was no statistical enquiry.

STRIKE AND STARVATION.

Mr. Husseinbhoy: Was there starvation among the strikers as a result of the prolonged strike?—There might have been some cases of starving.

The examination of these two witnesses was not concluded when the Commission rose for the day.

WHITLEY COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Gennings And Mr. Ewbank Give Evidence.

LABOUR AND EDUCATION

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour held its first public sitting in Bombay on Thursday afternoon at the Committee Room of the New Council Hall. All the Commissioners except the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Mr. G. D. Birla were present. The Rt. Hon. Sastri could not come down to Bombay owing to ill-health. The two Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee and R. S. Asavale and Dr. (Miss) T. G. H. Cama, Lady Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and Mrs. K. Wagh, Senior Lady Investigator, the two Lady Assessors, also attended the public enquiry. The Committee Room had attracted quite a number of interested visitors. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to Government, General Department, representing the Local Government and Mr. F. J. Gennings, Director of Bombay Labour Office, were orally examined by the Commission on the basis of the very exhaustive written memorandum which they had previously submitted in reply to the Commission's questionnaire.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, the Chairman, opened the enquiry by expressing his satisfaction at the written memorandum submitted by witnesses. That memorandum, he said, was so complete that it was a matter for the Commissioners to study it over and over again rather than questioning the witnesses about them.

THE ORAL EXAMINATION.

The witnesses were then jointly examined.

Chairman: There have been many investigations carried out by your Labour Office. Has any attempt been made to collect any statistics on the basis of which some sort of sickness insurance scheme might be devised?

Mr. J. F. Gennings: No.

Chairman: Is it because here as in other places sickness and insurance merge themselves and are at present indistinguishable?—That is so.

Chairman: Do you think it will be practicable to require employers of Labour to keep a register about the sickness of workers?—That would be possible, but one difficulty will be that these statistics will have to be gathered over a very long period. It will not be easy for an employer to ascertain the exact nature of sickness.

Chairman: Whether any beginning or foundation is possible in Bombay in respect of collection of such statistics?—It is possible with very careful organisation.

Chairman: Do you suggest anything by way of record which in future will be useful as a basis of sickness insurance?—I don't think there is any objection to keeping a record of that kind.

MONEY FOR JOBBERS FOR JOBS.

Chairman: I am told that in Bombay the workers themselves object to the system of keeping service cards. Is it a fact?—They might have done so in certain mills, but they won't do so when they realize the advantages of the system.

Chairman: I am told that jobbers in mills exact money from workers for finding jobs for them. Has there been any improvement in Bombay in this regard?—I don't think that there has been any improvement.

GOVERNMENT AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank was asked a series of questions by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola regarding the responsibilities of Government arising out of the Primary Education Act.

Sir Ibrahim: That Act provides that whenever a local body approaches the Government with a properly drawn-out scheme of free and compulsory primary education and undertakes to pay 50 per cent. of the expenses of the scheme the Government shall pay the remaining 50 per cent. of the expenses. Is there any provision in that Act enabling Government to withhold grant if the proposal is satisfactory?—No.

Sir Ibrahim: Is it not a fact that more than one Municipality submitted schemes for free and compulsory education and the Government have been sitting over them for all these years under one excuse or another?—18 schemes have been sanctioned by Government so far.

Sir Ibrahim: Is it a fact that the Ahmedabad Municipality has prepared a scheme for free and compulsory education and yet the Government have been withholding sanction for want of funds?—If they have put up such a scheme I have not seen it.

Sir Ibrahim: Is it not a fact that in more than one case Government withold sanction for one or two years under the excuse of want of funds?—That is so.

MATTER OF INTERPRETATION.

Sir Ibrahim: Under what authority can Government withhold sanction? When the Local Body is prepared to pay its own share and when the scheme has been satisfactorily prepared, is it not an obligation on Government to immediately pay off their own share of the expenses?—Government sanction expenditure on approval of the scheme.

Sir Ibrahim: By approval of the scheme I understand approval of the details. Is any other approval provided for in the Act?—That is a matter for interpretation of the Act.

Sir Ibrahim: Do you think that the Act is open to any other interpretation?—That is a matter of opinion.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Ibrahim: Approval means approval of the details of a scheme and not of funds?—I am not prepared to say that. However, I can say this much that the policy of Government is to introduce at the earliest possible date universal, free and compulsory education throughout the Presidency. Nobody is more anxious than Government to bring this about.

Sir Ibrahim: It has been represented to us that most of the difficulties about Labour are there because Labour is not properly educated. Is it true?—That is so.

Sir Ibrahim: Has the Government of Bombay taken any action so far on the Fawcett Committee's Report?—Government have been considering what action they

(Continued in column 5).

Jalgaon Workers Boycott Commission.

—:o:—

(By Mail).

JALGAON, Nov. 19.

A meeting of mill-workers was held here this evening with Mr. R. M. Pendse, Secretary of the Berar Socialist Party, Akola; in the Chair, Speeches were made by Messrs. Munshi Mir Shukrulla, Karkare, Sapre, and others, and it was unanimously resolved to boycott the Whitley Commission.

The Commission arrives here on the 5th December.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 5.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1939. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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(Issued Weekly.)

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE PROBLEM BEFORE INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

LESSER PRODUCTION OR LOWER PRICES?

WHAT IS WRONG WITH LABOUR?

A TENSION TESTER.
GREASES VS. OILS.
CONCRETE MAKING.
MARINE INSURANCE.
INDIAN COTTON.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

November 16th

In his annual presidential address to the Cotton Textile Institute of America, Walker D. Hines once again this year struck the note that a fundamental difficulty with the cotton textile industry of America was overproduction. He had said so three years ago and he repeated that still.

When comparing the actual production with demand, overproduction may not be very great but a comparitively small overproduction may have a most demoralising effect on the whole merchandising situation. When there is the best balancing between demand and production, then merchandising conditions are best.

But unfortunately the producers require a higher price as production falls so as to make up for the higher costs. This is an illogical position, says Mr. Hines but from the stand-point of psychology, one has to recognise that it is a very powerful position. If the various mills were to have the courage and patience to keep on holding their production in line with the demand, the price situation would inevitably correct itself eventually. A bad psychology on the part of the industry is responsible for the lowering of prices to a level below the economic price.

This is the situation to-day in America, where wealth abounds in plenty and the manufacturer has to do his best to get the money out of hands of the consumer. A lowering of prices in one line has the effect of depressing prices as was experienced in India, when a small import of cheap Japanese cloth demoralised the market to such an extent that the Indan mills were compelled to ask for protection.

Advisers were not then lacking in India urging a curtailment of production and raising of prices as was being done elsewhere in the world. But these critics forgot two salient differences between India and the rest of the world. The first is that in India the Indian producers have not a monopoly of the market. If they do not supply the goods, others will. Not so in other countries, where tariff barriers effectively shut out competition. The problem for Indian mills is not the raising of prices to make up for higher costs of production but the lowering of prices to attract sales.

The other great difference is that in India the people are too poor to afford high prices. If the money were there as in America, means could be found to get at it, once the field was secure from rivals. But what can any ingenuity procure when the money itself is not there. More over, like all poor people the Indian prefers cheap goods; it does not matter if they cost more in the long run when he has to buy again. But he has not the cash or the credit to purchase costly goods, however durable they be. He has enough for the moment and that must suffice. And this craze for cheap things has long became a second nature.

In India what the mills should do is to secure the market and lower the prices. Generally the thirst for quick returns, the dependance on the speculator for capital needs and the undue nervousness of the financial houses make it often imperative to adopt mere expedients that will yield profits at an early stage of the working, while the future is rendered precarious. Many mills have no staying power and little in reserves. The mass psychology is there, in a hurry to get rich quickly. Well planned schemes of development, lowering of costs

(Continued on page 8.)

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Prevent accidents!

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The glowlamp in a lampholder with a couple of small wires attached, which has served up to the present as test-lamp, has always been liable to damage.

The PHILIPS CURRENT & POLARITY TESTER, however, consisting of a strong little neon-tube protected by an unbreakable insulating bakelite cover, is absolutely reliable and fool proof.

A bright light-signal indicates the circuit being alive.

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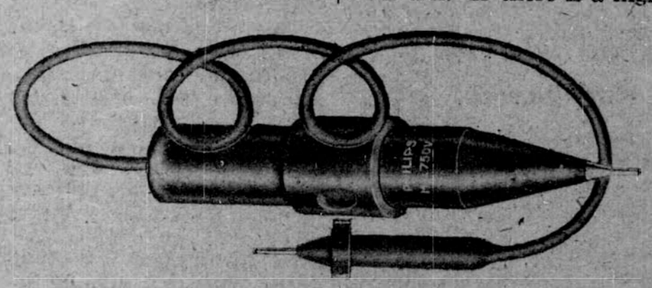
One mistake may cause serious danger to his own personal safety and that of the works.

The carbon filament lamp in lampholder with some pieces of wire, which was formely used as an indicator, has now become obsolete. Such a lamp is exposed to



breakage in the mounting-box and when the filament has broken down the lamp does not indicate tension at all in those places which really are under tension! When an incandescent lamp is accidentally used for a voltage higher than for which it is intended it may explode. Neither is a voltmeter suitable to be regularly used in this case.

A test-lamp protected by a metal cover does not break so easily. Nevertheless the filament may be broken and in that case the lamp would indicate that everything is safe, whereas their really exists a danger.

A lamp with a delicate filament that cannot stand any overcharge cannot be used as a tension indicator.

The principle of Philips Neon-Night-Lamp, the resisting power of which, has been proved by many experiments, has been incorporated in the new "Philip Tension Indicator".

A robust Neon tube with leading-in wires at both ends preventing short-circuits is provided with an unbreakable insulating bakelite cover. A small rubber cable of 60 cm. also enables control of the tension between mains running at some distance from one another. A high resistance is provided in the tube which limits the current so that a short circuit can never be caused by this apparatus. Philips Tension Indicator consumes but some mA. If there is a high resistance in the current circuit it may happen that an incandescent lamp does not give any light. A Neon Tube however, always glows very clearly when there is a tension between two mains if at least the voltage is not lower than 110 volts; (for D. C. 150 volts). The indicator lamp can be used for voltages up to 750 volts. With D. C. supplies this indicator lamp can also be used as a pole indicator.

The electrode which has the form of a plate bears the mark "plus". This electrode is connected to the contact marked "plus" when the plate shaped electrode glows the "plus" contacts is connected to the "plus" pole of the D. C. supply.

INDUSTRIAL STEAM BOILER PLANTS.

SIMPLE METHODS OF IMPROV ING THE EFFICIENCY.

Much the largest proportion of the coal burnt in the world for steam generation, probably over 650,000,000 tons per annum (including lignite) is consumed by the smaller and medium-sized industrial boiler plant, a fact not always recognised. Such plants consist of, say, one to four standard 30 feet by 8 feet "Lancashire" boilers, or other types such as "Vertical," "Cornish," "Marine," "Economic" and "Locomotive" designs, and almost invariably in the operation, a saving can be obtained, the recent great developments in power practice being not only applicable to the large industrial and power station plant.

Some of the obvious methods of economy for the smaller boiler plant are ample flue area. as well as tight brickwork to prevent air leakage, easily tested by means of a lighted taper or lamp, and in this connection a valuable material for patching holes and cracks is a mixture of equal parts of pitch and cement heated up.

With regard to the prevention of scale and corrosion, if a water softening plant is not installed, in many cases satisfactory results can be obtained merely by adding to the boiler feed water with every stroke of the pump a small amount of sodium carbonate, a cheap material, say 1—1-1|2 lb. per 1,000 gallons of water evaporated. Also a complete cure can be effected by using Tribasic Phosphate of Soda, the whole of the calcium and magnesium salts being precipitated as soluble phosphates, although this is apt to be somewhat expensive.

Further, every effort should be made to utilise all the exhaust steam available for heating the feed water, and of course for a medium-sized plant an efficient installation of feed water economiser is essential, since every 11 deg. F. rise in the water saves about 1 per cent. of the coal bill, and the temperature going into the boilers ought to be raised to 240-300 deg. F.

Again, it is essential that the boiler and steam pipes be covered with efficient non-conductive material, such as 85 per cent. magnesia, slag wool asbestos or high-grade diatomite composition, particularly including the flanges of the steam pipes and the boiler fronts down to the firing level.

Finally, a very important point is efficient draught, so as to consume the fuel without undue excess of air at a high temperature, with the maximum emission of radiant heat. In this connection the "Turbine" forced draught steam jet furnace is invaluable, since can be applied to any boiler merely by taking out the existing fire-bars and replacing them by furnace, which is also made to suit grate spaces of any size and shape

The amount of steam consumed by the nozzles does not exceed about 3 per cent., which is in practice little more than mechanical forced draught, and without of course, all the complications of the latter, which in any case is not a practical proposition for the small boiler plant. Also the furnace operates with hand firing as usual, and any amount of draught can be put on as required merely by adjusting a steam valve. Further, a furnace of this character will burn all qualities of fuel from the highest grade coal and coke down to material impossible with natural draught, and even extremely difficult with ordinary mechanical draught. Some examples are coke breeze and dust, lignite, peat, small coal, cinders from household refuse, and general refuse such as sawdust, shavings and small pieces of wood. while a valuable source of economy, as well as of black smoke prevention, is the blending of coal with such low grade fuels.—Burn's Engineering Magazine.

GREASES vs. OILS.

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With reference to a recent article in our pages on Greases vs. Oils, the Walworth International Co., Clive Row, Calcutta, have written a letter from which we extract the following:—

"On looking through your supplement, we notice an article "High Grade Lubricating Grease vs. Oils", by R. N. Bapasola. While the article is very interesting, it is absolutely wrong so far as Dixon's Lubricating Graphite Greases are concerned, It is stated in the article that very high grade quality grease free from chalk, talcum, soft stone, graphite, and possessing 200 degrees melting point would be of immense service. Dixon's No. 677 is a grease that exactly meets this condition, except its base is Silica Graphite.

You will be interested to know that Dixon's Grease No. 677 which is made from pure Graphite has been specially recommended by all the largest Roller Bearing and Ball Bearing Companies in the world. We are afraid that the writer's experience of graphite has been limited to the cheaper manufacturers who are not conversant and who had not the facilities to obtain the proper qualities of graphite.

The Dixon Company have over a hundred years of experience in graphite and graphite products. They have made a special study of lubricating greases for industral, and automobile and locomotive purposes. They have different classes of grease for different machinery. We are willing for you to make a test with Dixon's No. 677 against the finest grades of lubricating oils and greases obtainable in the world and we are also willing to gamble that Dixon's will prove 100 per cent. better. Not only that, but you will find that it saves 50 per cent. in the repairs and oil bills by the use of our Graphite Lubricants.

The writer goes on to state that there are great many disadvantages in using castor oil, cocoanut oil and shafting oils. We agree: if one uses our graphite lubricants, there is no necessity of observing the precautions of attaching a tray underneath the line shafting as our greases will not drip or run and there is no danger of it splashing on to the slivers, cotton yarns and even ready made cloth so that there is no wastage and there is no danger of the quality of the cloth being considerably reduced.

Our greases are guaranteed not to contain acid or metal eating material, rosin, resineous oil, Talcum and wax. No. 677 prevents metal to metal contact and preserves the metal which no oil or grease will do.

If our greases are specially recommended by the roller bearing companies, especially the Timken Roller Bearing Co., I think you will agree that they are suitable for use in ordinary machinery.

We would specially draw your attention to the fact that only Dixon's Graphite Lubricants and no others are recommended by the Timken Roller Bearing Company."

DISSOLVED ACETYLENE CYLINDERS.

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Dissolved Acetylene Cylinders, by which is here meant the complete cylinder, packed with filling material, saturated with the necessary quantity of Acetone, and ready for the introduction of pure Acetylene, differ from all other cylinders in which gases are compressed. It is dangerous to compress Acetylene in any other type of cylinder, and no gas other than Dissolved Acetylene can be stored under pressure in Dissolved Acetylene Cylinders.

The cylinder shells are manufactured of solid-drawn steel so as to give maximum strength with minimum weight. They are tested to withstand pressure of 1,000 lbs. per square inch, more than four times the working pressure. and are therefore capable of withstanding any normal shocks and stresses to which they may be subjected.

Kapok, which is used in these cylinders, is the lightest and most absorbent fibre which has yet been discovered. These valuable qualities are graphically exemplified in the fact that the buoyancy of Kapok in water is 35 as against cork 5. One count of Kapok will sustain in the water a man weighing 12 stone.

This filling material is of such a uniformly porous nature and so minutely subdivided into fibres that the Acetone and the Acetylene are thoroughly absorbed throughout the entire mass. The textile fibre cannot disintegrate into dust, as occurs with the attrition of solid granules, so that when the cylinder is once packed tightly, it remains so. Furthermore, there can e no dust to go forward with the gas and choke the valve or blowpipe, which has previously been a source of frequent trouble in Oxy-Acetylene work. There can be no free pockets of gas or free solvent. and no solid pieces of material which are impervious to both. There is, in consequence, the maximum surface over which the film of Acetone can spread.

Acetone absorbs approximately 25 timse its own volume of Acetylene for every atmosphere of pressure applied.

The patent for these cylinders is held in India by Allen Liversidge (India), Ltd., Bombay.

The Elements Of Concrete Making.

(Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the Concrete Association of India.)

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TESTING SAND FOR CLEANNESS.

In the previous article it was pointed how particles of dirt interfered with the proper action of cement in hardening. Vegetable or organic matter is likewise objectionable. The silt test has been developed to determine whether excessively fine material called silt is present in sufficient quantities to reduce the strength of the concrete. The colorimetric test is used to detect the presence of harmful amounts of organic matter.

SILT TEST.

The silt test is made as follows, using an ordinary quart milk bottle or quart fruit jar; Fill the jar to a depth of 2 inches with a representative sample of the sand to be tested. Add water until jar or bottle is about three-fourths full and shake vigorously for one minute, the last few shakes being in a sidewise direction to level off the sand. Allow the jar to stand for an hour, during which time any silt will be deposited in a layer above the sand. If this layer is more than 1|8 inch thick, the sand of which this sample is representative, is unsuitable for concrete work unless excess silt is removed by washing.

THE COLORIMETRIC TEST FOR ORGANIC IMPURITIES.

The colorimetric test is not ordinarily made unless trouble is being experienced in getting concrete to harden properly. Leaves, bark, sawdust and other vegetation forming tannic acid upon decomposing is particularly troublesome in this respect. The colorimetric test is a reliable indicator of the presence of harmful organic matter except in areas where there are deposits or lignite, which is coal in process of formation. This test will be found particularly valuable when locating a new sand supply.

In making the colorimetric test an ordinary 12 ounce prescription bottle, such as druggists or physicians use, is filled to the 4-1|2 ounce mark with a sample of the sand. To this is added a 3 per cent. solution of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) until the 7 ounce mark is reached. The contents are thoroughly shaken and then allowed to stand for 24 hours.

At the end of this time the colour of the liquid will indicate whether the sand contains dangerous amounts of organic matter. A clear liquid indicates absence of organic matter. A straw coloured solution indicates some organic matter but not sufficient to be seriously objectionable. Darker colours mean that the sand contains injurious amounts and should not be used unless washed and a retest shows that it is then satisfactory.

WASHING AGGREGATES.

Sand containing injurious amounts of silt or organic matter should be washed. A simple washing device is shown below.

Procure or make out of plain boards a simple trough, 8 or 10 ft. long such as that shown. Put the sand in the trough, and while gently stirring the material, let a stream of water run through it either from a tap or a garden hose. The water will overflow at the lower end, carrying away the particles of dirt, and the sand will remain.

Coarse aggregates may also be washed in the manner described above or they may be washed by dipping baskets full of the material into a large tank. When this method is employed the water must be changed frequently and each basket full dipped and drained several times. Better results can be obtained by dipping in a series of tanks.

WATER.

Water used to mix concrete should be clean, free from oil, alkali and acid. In general, water that is fit to drink is good for concrete.

ESTIMATING QUANTITIES.

After the strength and quality of concrete needed for job has been decided upon and the approximate mix determined, the quantities of cement, sand and coarse aggregate can be estimated. To simplify this calculation, Table II "Estimating Quantities" has been prepared. The proportions of sand and coarse aggregate to cement recommended for several classes of work are given in the right-hand columns of Table I. Knowing the dimensions of the intended work, the volume of concrete required can be figured and the amounts of different materials computed from Table II.

DON'T GUESS AT QUANTITIES.

All materials including water should be accurately measured. Aggregates can easily be measured by using a box made to hold exactly 1 cubic foot, 2 cubic feet, or any other volume desired. Such a box may be a bottomless frame or fitted with a bottom. An illustration of a measuring box is shown below.

One sack of portland cement can be considered as 1.2 cubic feet in volume. When small quantities of cement are used, care should be taken to 'tamp the measure and compact the cement' so that the full quantity is obtained. This is necessary because in a loose condition the cement tends to "fluff" and, though it fills the measure, is not compact. A pail may be used in proportioning concrete. For example, a 1-2-3 batch of concrete can be measured by taking 1 pail of portland cement, 2 pails of sand and 3 pails of gravel or stone. A pail marked to indicate gallons and half-gallons makes a convenient container for measuring water.

MIXING THE MATERIALS.

Concrete may be mixed either by machine or by hand. Machine mixing is to be preferred, as in this way thorough mixing is easier to obtain and all batches will be uniform. However, first-class concrete can be mixed by hand. Whichever way mixing is done, it should continue until every pebble or stone is completely coated with a thoroughly mixed mortar of sand and cement.

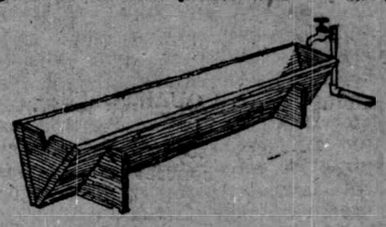
MACHINE MIXING.

Practically all of the standard batch-type machine mixers will render satisfactory service and insure more thoroughly mixed concrete than mixing done by hand.

With a batch-type machine mixer, it is recommended that mixing continue for at least one minute and preferably for two minutes after all materials, including water, are placed in the mixer drum. On the completion of a job or of a day's work the mixing drum should be thoroughly cleaned. This is best done by scouring with water and stones.

HAND MIXING.

For hand mixing, a watertight platform at least 7 feet wide and 12 ft. long should be provided. A platform of this size is large enough to permit two men using shovels to work upon it at one time. Such a platform should preferably be made of boards one or two inches thick, tongued and grooved so that joints will be



Trough for Washing Sand.

tight and the platform rigid. These planks may be nailed to three or more 2" by 4" set on edge. Two sides and one end of the platform should have a strip nailed along the edge and projecting 4" above the mixing surface of the platform to prevent materials from being washed or shoveled off while mixing.

A better arrangement than the wooden watertight platform described above is a steel mixing trough, as this is easily portable from job to job, prevents any of the material being lost and also prevents any foreign material getting into the concrete. Such a trough is shown below. It may be made of steel or iron sheets about 1|16" to 1|8" thick, that is, between No. 16 and No. 11 B. W. Gauge.

The measured quantity of sand is spread out evenly on the platform. On this the required amount of cement is dumped and evenly distributed. The cement and sand are then turned over thoroughly, with square-pointed shovels, enough times to produce a mass of uniform colour, free from streaks of brown and gray. Such streaks, when present, indicate that the sand and cement have not been thoroughly mixed. The sand and cement would be turned over dry at least three times.

This mixture is spread out evenly over the platform and the required quantity of coarse aggregate is then measured and spread in a layer on top. The materials are again mixed dry by turning with shovels until the stones have been uniformly distributed throughout the mixture of cement and sand. At least three turnings are necessary.

The measured amount of water (see Table I) is next added slowly through a rose from a watering can, while the materials are turned over with square-pointed shovels, this turning being continued until the cement, sand and pebbles have been thoroughly and uniformly combined and the desired workability and smoothness obtained throughout the mixture.

Do not throw the water on from a bucket or a bhisti's bag, and do not put it all on at once. The water should be appplied a little at a time by means of a watering can provided with a rose-head, and filled from measured buckets, or, if the watering can is of known capacity, it may itself be used as a measure.

The above method or order of mixing is the usual procedure, where the exact quantities of materials needed to produce a work-

TABLE I.

RECOMMENDED MIXTURES FOR SEVERAL CLASSES OF CONSTRUCTION.

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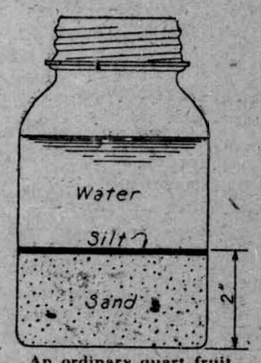
INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR USE ON SMALL JOBS.

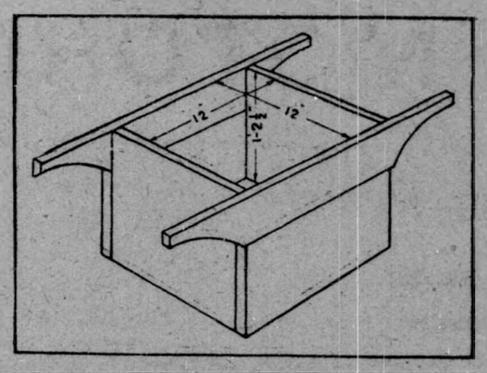
Kind of Work.	Gallons of water to add to each one sack batch. Dry sand	Moist sand & broken stone.	Wet sand & broken stones.	Trial mixture for first batch. Cement.	Sand.	Broken Stones.	Maximum aggregate size.
				Sacks	c. ft.	c. ft.	Ins.
Foundations walls which need not be watertight mass concrete for foatings, retaining walls, compound walls, machine foundations, etc.	7-1|2	6	5	1	3.6	6	2
Watertight basement walls and pits, walls above ground, dams, monsoon protection walls and sundry small block articles.	6-1|2	5	4-1|2	1	3	4.2	1-1|2
Storage tanks, bins and troughs. Well curbs and platforms. Septic tanks and cisterns, Watertight floors, sidewalks and roadways. Flagstones and slabs, pool linings, steps, stairs, beams, lintes, corner posts, fateposts, columns and piers.	5-1|2	4-1|4	3-3|4	1	2.4	3.6	1
Posts and poles for fencing, telegraphs and signals. Garden furniture, benches, boxes and flower pots. Other work of very thin sections.	4-1|2	3-3|4	3-1|2	1	2.4	2.4	3|4

able and plastic mix have been determined from an experimental or trial batch previously made. Often, however, the job will be so small that the amount of concrete needed will not warrant the making of a trial batch to determine the exact quantities of aggregate needed to produce workability. In such cases it is good practice to mix the required amounts of cement and water first, forming the paste, and adding sand and coarse aggregate slowly in the recommended proportions until the mixture is of a proper degree of wetness to be placed. The condition of the aggregate (dry, moist or wet) to be added must be determined before the proportion of water to cement is selected. This method will produce a correct mixture the first time and eliminate the necessity of correcting it. For larger jobs, this method will also serve in making the trial batch, the aggregates being measured as added.

(To be continued).

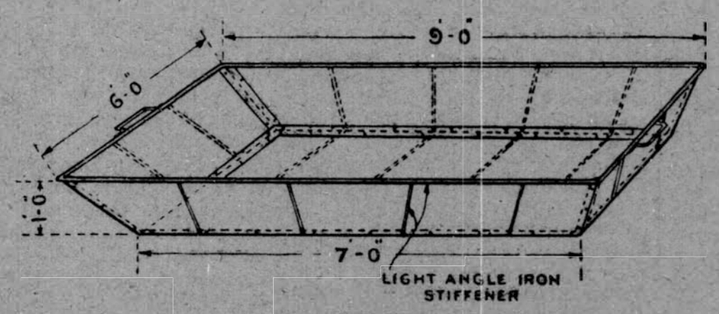


An ordinary quart fruit jar may be used to make the silt test for sands.



A Bottomless Box, holding 1.2 cubic ft., 2-4 cubic ft., or any other desired amount, makes a convenient measure for proportioning sand and pebbles.

— MIXING TROUGH —



— MIXING PLATFORM —

TABLE II.

—ESTIMATING QUANTITIES.—

Quantities of Cement, Fine Aggregate and Coarse Aggregate Required for One Cubic Yard of Compact mortar or concrete.

MIXTURES. Cement.	F.A. (Sand.)	C.A. (Gravel or Stone.)	QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS. Cement in bags.	Fine Aggregate. Cub. Ft.	Cub. Yd.	Coarse Aggregate. Cub. Ft.	Cub. Yd.
1	1-1|2		13.0	23.2	0.86		
1	2		10.7	25.6	0.95		
1	2-1|2		9.2	27.5	1.02		
1	3		8.0	28.8	1.07		
1	1-1|2	3	6.4	11.4	0.42	22.8	0.85
1	2	2	7.0	16.6	0.61	16.6	0.61
1	2	3	5.8	14.0	0.52	21.0	0.78
1	2	4	5.0	12.0	0.44	24.0	0.89
1	2-1|2	3-1|2	4.9	14.7	0.54	20.6	0.76
1	2-1|2	4	4.7	14.0	0.52	22.4	0.83
1	2-1|2	5	4.2	12.5	0.46	25.0	0.92
1	3	5	4.0	13.8	0.51	23.0	0.85

Materials required for 100 sq. ft. of surface for varying thickness of concrete or mortar.

Proportion. Thickness in inches.	1—1-1|2 C	F.A.	C.A.	1—2 C	F.A.	C.A.	1—2-1|2. C	F.A.	C.A.	1—3 C	F.A.	C.A.
3|8	1.5	2.7	—	1.3	3.0	—	1.1	3.2	—	1.0	3.4	—
1|2	2.0	3.6	—	1.7	4.0	—	1.4	4.3	—	1.3	4.4	—
3|4	3.0	5.4	—	2.5	6.0	—	2.0	6.3	—	1.9	6.8	—
1	4.0	7.2	—	3.4	7.9	—	3.0	8.4	—	2.5	8.9	—
1-1|4	5.0	9.0	—	4.0	9.9	—	3.5	10.5	—	3.0	11.1	—
1-1|2	6.0	10.8	—	5.0	11.9	—	4.3	12.7	—	3.7	13.3	—
1-3|4	7.0	12.6	—	5.8	13.9	—	5.0	14.7	—	4.3	15.7	—
2	8.0	14.4	—	6.6	15.8	—	5.7	16.9	—	5.0	17.7	—

	1—2—2				1—2—3				1—2-1|2—3-1|2		1—3—5		
3	6.4	15.4	15.4	5.4	13.0	19.3	4.6	13.6	19.1	3.6	12.8	21.3	
4	8.5	20.4	20.4	7.2	17.2	25.8	6.0	18.1	25.4	4.8	17.0	28.4	
5	10.7	25.6	25.6	9.0	21.6	32.2	7.6	22.6	31.8	6.0	21.3	35.5	
6	12.9	30.7	30.7	10.8	25.8	38.6	9.0	27.2	38.2	7.1	25.6	42.6	
8	17.2	41.0	41.0	14.4	34.4	51.6	12.2	36.4	51.0	9.5	34.1	57.0	
10	21.4	51.12	51.12	18.0	433.2	64.4	15.2	45.3	63.5	11.9	42.5	71.0	
12	25.6	61.4	61.4	21.5	51.6	77.2	18.2	54.5	76.3	14.2	51.1	85.1	

C equal to Cement in Bags.
F.A. equal to Fine Aggregate (sand) in cubic feet.
C.A. equal to Coarse aggregate (gravel or broken stone) in cubic feet.
Quantities may vary 10 per cent. either way depending upon the character of agregate used.
No allowance made in table for waste.

CEMENT FOR INTERNAL DECORATION.

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A peculiar, and perhaps unique, use for fine cement has been evolved by some of the leading paint manufacturers. But first, it should be explained that it has recently been found that highly pleasing decorative effects can be obtained by using paint skins—hitherto looked upon practically as waste in the paint industry—for such internal decorative work as the walls of large banquetting halls, restaurants dance rooms, etc.

The cement is used as a drier, and at a recent demonstration of this process in the London offices of Messrs. Blundell, Spence & Co., the paint manufacturers of Hull, it was shown how the paint skins fail to dry quickly unless they are well powdered with a fine cement. This powdering is of course, done after the paint has been applied, and the final result showing a rough surface of uneven hue, is most attractive.

RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

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The Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Ltd., manufacturers of Ronta's Brand Portland Cement are now also manufacturing a Rapid Hardening Cement which it is claimdd has rapid hardening properties as good as any imported brand. This new Rapid Hardening Cement can be supplied in waggon loads.

The Works at Japla, where Rontas Rapid Hardening Cement is manufactured, require three days' notice for supplies of single truck loads and one week's notice for larger orders.

We are informed that Messrs. Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ltd., manufacturers of "Swastika" Brand Cement, and Messrs. The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., manufacturers of "Char-Minar" brand, are also manufacturing rapid hardening cement to comply in every respect with the rapid hardening properties which are claimed by imported rapid hardening cements.

INDIAN COTTONS IN BELGIAN MILLS.

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A writer in the "International Cotton Bulletin" indicates that the Belgian mills are employing more and more Indian cotton as against American, and this is attributed not only to its greater cheapness, but also to its suitability to the Flemish worker, who is not skilled in the production of fine counts. Certain types of Indian cottons have been found suitable, either pure or in mixture, for the production of articles formerly made solely of American. The two cottons show themselves, in the Belgian import tables, to be interchangeable to a very considerable degree.

DYES AS AN INDICATION OF ADULTERATION IN BUTTER.

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Messrs. D. Henville and W. M. Paulley, during the routine testing of butter and margarine for prohibited colouring matters, found that 97 to 98 per cent. of the margarine examined contained a dye which is extracted by ammonia whilst with the majority of butter samples (94 to 95 per cent.), no colour or very slight colour is extracted with ammonia. Whilst not a definite test, it is useful in detecting margarine in butter in conjunction with the other usual determinations. The test is carried out by shaking 10 c.c. of fat in a test-tube, with 10 c.c. of petroleumether and 10 c.c. of a 3 per cent, ammonia solution. The appearance of a colouration in the aqueous layer when butter fat is examined is an indication of possible adulteration with margarine

MOTORING

A BATTLE OF THE NATIONS.

THE BABIES FIGHT FOR BRITAIN.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

The story of the 1929 Ulster International Tourist Trophy is of a kind beloved of old and young. It is the story of a fight—a gallant fight—a fight to a finish.

The event was a battle of the nations—a classic battle such as will do more to ensure a world peace than all the conferences at Geneva or The Hague.

From our earliest years we have been taught that nothing can be better for body or mind, or for the development of sympathetic understanding each of the other than a tussle for supremacy

At the present date there is surely no sport that can boast better sportsmen among its adherents than motor racing, and there can be no other that more regularly and successfully brings together the people of all nations.

Nearly three-quarters of a million people travelled to Ireland and the Ards Circuit in order to witness the famous T. T. that battle of the giants.

A battle of the giants it proved no less so because among the cars to distinguish themselves were some of anything but giant proportions.

Who shall endeavour to describe the pandemonium at the pits for an hour or more before the start; the favourites were beseiged by enthusiasts anxious to shake them by the hands and convey their blessing. Autograph hunters were at their usual game and hunted with enthusiasm.

Despite the fact that the Friday before the race was a day of never-ceasing rain, and that showers continued long into the dark hours, many thousands of "fans" spent the night on the course. Where they slept—whether they slept—will never be known, but there were no complaints about discomfort and everybody was happy that could by hook or by crook obtain a position permitting a view of the course, before the magic hour of 11.0 a.m.

True of R.A.. traditions the flags dropped punctually at 11.0 a.m., and the drivers raced on foot across the course to put down their hoods—for these had to be erected before-hand in order to prove that they really were hoods of a utilitarian nature and not merely make-shifts placed there to meet the conditions of a touring race.

The big cars were first away, largely because their pits were situate in the best position; perhaps it was only fair to give the giants this important lead seeing that the handicapping penalised them to some extent. It was no use the little fellows hurrying away for as one writer has said—"the scene can only be compared to a traffic jam in Piccadilly." There is no sense in getting jammed up too early when four hundred miles of gruelling roadway lie ahead.

After a little while the air began to clear and the big cars raced away on the first fourteen mile circuit, and from their pits at the very rear scooted the baby cars that were destined to prove England's hope of foremost position.

Driving magnificently, Herr Caracciola—the brilliant young driver of German's entry—a giant Mercedes—with a clear road before him made the best of the chances that were his. Although not actually first away he took the lead within the first three miles and for quite a long time he was able to enjoy a drive free from all obstructions except those presented by the course itself. Wise in his generation and skilled in his chosen craft Herr Caracciola made things hum. His second lap set up a new record for the course which seems likely to stand for a long time to come.

Experts agree that it was the policy of the German team for one of their number to set such a pace that the race would prove too hot for the majority of competitors to survive.

It was a magnificent sight to see the huge white Mercedes coming down any one of the straights at a speed round about 100 m.p.h. with its supercharger screaming a challenge to the world. The young German drove with a skill that has surely never been surpassed, and his brilliance aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators at every part of the course. His cornering was superb, and it was evident even to the uninitiated that this comparatively young driver had recognised road craft as a science and had spared no effort to master its intricacies. He made the best possible use of conditions as he found them and his cornering varied only in its precision according to the road conditions prevailing at the moment.

The weather was of such varied nature that all drivers had—at some time or other of the race—to contend with every possible elemental state—except perhaps snow; there "was" ice for hail fell over one section of the course during the raced.

It was not very long before the German commenced to meet with some success, for his terrific offensive left many of his rivals one by one defeated at the roadside. Not very many laps had been made before the loud speakers were telling the news of the casualties.

Kaye Don—the English favourite, making a bid for victory at the wheel of a Lea-Francis, was compelled to retire. One of the British champions who had pinned his faith to the famous Bentley came to grief at a corner, but was fortunate in that although he and his mechanic were pinned beneath the overturned car neither of them was injured.

To get a proper appreciation of the stupendous task which faced every competitor there must be realisation of the conditions under which the race was held. The Ards Circuit is about the last thing on earth that can be likened to a race track. Although the road surface had been dressed to minimise the risk of skidding, nevertheless it could not be compared with even an ordinary second grade road. Neither is the Circuit one of gentle bends and pleasant curves. In places it is positively formidable and would require considerable care on the part of a driver touring at speeds within the legal limits. There are right angle bends in narrow streets, huge curves with precious little camber, twists and turns between butchers' shops, town halls and railway stations; narrow sections were passing difficult if not impossible:—yet Caracciola was setting a pace well over 70 M.P.H. It is not surprising that the picked men of half a dozen nations began to find their task of holding the screaming giant a matter of impossibility. Not one chance did Caracciola let slip. His white machine seemed like some great denizen of the wild—a huge feline eating space as if scuttling for safety from a pursuing fate.

All this magnificent driving—this display of unlimited power—this gallant battle against difficulties—and yet at the end of 25 or 26 laps it was found that England still had some hope of victory, and the hope was pinned to the diminutive orange-coloured "bugs" which had been scooing so consistently lap after lap and making new records for their class.

The Austin "babies"—despite their brilliant colour—did not catch the eye so readily as the great white thing ten times their size, but there it was—between England and defeat stood the little Austin "Davids." The beauty of it lay in the fact that there were four of them—four little devils for the giant Mercedes to catch, and every one going strong.

It did not seem possible—despite the fact that small capacity had given them a lead on handicap—that such little cars could maintain the terrific pace. Yet as lap after lap was marked on the immense scoring board it was found that the Sevens kept up their remarkable times and the folk lining the course, listening with keen ears for the slightest untoward sound to emanate from the cars as they passed, noticed that the hum of the tiny engines remained as sweet—or sweeter—than on the very first lap.

Only a few laps from the end—and still the board showed Austin—1st., 2nd., 3rd., & 4th.

Perhaps it was not inappropriate that one of the "babies" was driven by the baby of the race: S. V. Holbrook of Birmingham—a lad only twenty years of age. Holbrook proved to the assembled multitude on the Ards Circuit that not only could a baby Austin go, but that it could go to some tune in the hands of a youngster who—whatever may be the extent of his enthusiasm—cannot have had a great deal of experience in a job that calls not only for skill, but for the maximum of grit and endurance.

When it was announced that this youngster had broken the lap record for his class the crowd in the Grand Stand stood up and cheered as the little ones passed on the next lap. The Austin Seven driven by A. Frazer-Nash and S. V. Holbrook were numbered 1 and 2, and it seemed that whoever allocated the numbers must have been in a prophetic mood, for these two hung together at the head of the field—with sometimes No. 1 in the lead and sometimes No. 2.

A couple of laps from the end Holbrook was called in for refuelling, and for some unknown reason he was delayed a few minutes at the pits. This delay cost him second place, for although the monster Mercedes had a few minutes to spare the Italian champion Campari with an Alfa-Romeo only just managed to secure second. Only seven minutes separated the first four, as the following table shows:—

Driver & Car.	C. C.	H.	M.	S.
R. Caracciola (Mercedes)	7,100	5	37	40
C. Campari (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,487	5	39	4[illegible]
A. Frazer-Nash (Austin) ...	747	5	43	49
S. V. Holbrook (Austin) ...	747	5	44	25
G. E. T. Eyston (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,487	5	46	36
G. Ramponi (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,487	5	48	55
N. Marinoni (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,487	5	59	57
L. Casman (Alvis) ...	1,491	5	50	53
B. Ivanovsky (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,487	5	40	52
C. N. Harvey (Alvis) ...	1,491	5	52	57
H. R. S. Birkin (Bentley) ...	4,398	5	56	19
S. C. H. Davis (Riley) ...	1,089	5	57	5
O. Merz (Mercedes) ...	7,100	5	57	24
L. Headlam (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,750	5	58	0
T. Thistlethwayte (Mercedes)	7,1000	6	0	6
J. D. Barnes (Austin) ...	747	6	3	54
C. Paul (Alvis)	1,491	6	3	54
L. G. Callingham (Alfa-Romeo) ...	1,750	6	5	17
G. E. Coldicutt (Austin) ...	747	6	7	25
W. P. Noble (Riley) ...	1,089	6	9	38
J. S. Hindmarsh (Lagonda) ... a	1,954	6	11	17
C. R Whitcroft (Rily) ...	1,089	6	14	48

THE NEW PACKARD MODEL.

One of the most unique of the many new and novel equipment features of the new Packard models introduced a week ago is the double sun shade installed in all enclosed cars. Besides the very useful service for which it was created, it also exerts an important influence on the design and appearance of the car.

The shades, rectangular in shape and covered with the same material as is used in the trimming material, are hinged to the ceiling of the car in the front compartment. When not in use they lie flat and inconspicuous against the ceiling. When the car is being driven toward the sun they can be lowered to any position before the eyes of the driver and front seat passenger. They make the heretofore useful but somewhat unsightly car visors unnecessary and thus have an influence in adding beauty to the car although most of the time completely hidden from any exterior view.

Car visors have served to protect the eyes while driving toward the sun for only some hours of the day. Not being adjustable they cannot be lowered and their effectiveness as sun shades is lost from midafternoon on say Packard engineers. They also of course have no shading effect at night against the rays of bright lights from other cars.

Packard men say that the new sun shades illustrate to what length Packard has gone in the interest of comfort and convenience for those who are to ride in the new cars. They point to the useful little compartments at each end of the instrument boards as also indicating this.

Each compartment or locker is nearly 11 inches deep and wide and high enough to provide more than sufficient room for the road maps, smoking materials, gloves, purse and other like motoring impedimenta which normally clutter up the car seats or bulge out the door pockets. They have proven a feature which has attracted much attention.

Reports reaching the Packard factory from all parts of the world since the new models were introduced a week ago indicate, say factory officials, that the new Packards will be the most popular cars the company has ever turned out. Public receptions with which the cars were introduced drew unusually large numbers and interest in the new models has been growing even greater since.

OUR INSURANCE PAGE.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

There are few contingencies in life which cannot be insured against—from the arrival of twins to the loss of one's appendix, but notwithstanding this modern and universal appreciation of the advantages of insurance the oldest form of insurance, viz., marine insurance, is still a thing of mystery to many, full of cryptic terms and ambiguous expressions.

It is, therefore, all the more desirable that those whose daily round brings them in contact with this profession, should be familar with the principles and terms used therein. It is surprising to find that, in the intimately related professions of insurance, banking and shipping, there is so much ignorance regarding the elementary principles of these allied callings. There are many to whom a Bill of Lading is little more than a "scrap of paper," whilst bitter experience daily teaches marine insurance companies that exporters, importers and even the shipowning fraternity—on occasion—betray an equal lack of knowledge. At all events, they appear to do so, but possibly they are not so guileless as would appear. It is impossible to give anything but a bird's eye view of the subject in a limited space and, therefore, the following is merely an outline of general principles, omitting technicalities wherever possible.

Marine insurance is an undertaking to indemnify the assured against losses proximately caused by perils of the seas insured against, which are named in the policy. Theoretically the assured should neither gain nor lose financially by loss of or damage to his property, but in practice, owing to questions of valuation, it is possible that he may receive either more or less than a true idemnity.

Every lawful venture, where property such as ship or cargo, or the earning of any freight, profit, etc., is imperilled by reason of maritime perils, may be insured. In addition, it is permissible to insure any property exposed to perils of the seas, which is the security for any advantages or loans and, furthermore, any liability to a third party incurred by the owner of the person responsible for insurable property may be insured.

WHAT PERILS ARE INSURED.

AGAINST.

Contrary to the opinion which claimants usually hold, the perils covered are only those incidental to the navigation of the seas, and which are usually enumerated in the policy. A cursory glance at the list of perils would probably lead the uninitiated to suppose that the protection afforded is more extensive than it is in reality, e.g., "perils of the seas" refer only to those occurrences which are purely accidental and not events which must happen, such as inevitable wear and tear. Again the expression "all other perils" would appear to be most inclusive, whereas the legally established definition is that only perils 'ejusdem generis' that is of the like kind with those specially mentioned in the policy and occasioned by similar causes, are covered. Briefly, the perils designated in the policy are:—

Fire.—The vessel must be substantially burnt and the fire must not be due to the fault of the assured. In certain cases it has been held that loss due to an existing state of peril by fire is recoverable, as the loss of freight due to discharge of coal in imminent danger of firing at port of refuge.

War Perils.—These are usually included by the deletion of the free of capture and seizure clause and, similarly, the wider cover against strikes, riots and civil commotions. Early in the last war the frustration clause was introduced, its effect being to free underwriters from liability for losses due to the actions of this or allied Governments frustrating the venture.

Pirates.—are those who plunder for their own personal benefit as opposed to those who loot at the instigation of governments.

Thieves.—By this term is meant forcible theft and not furtive or petty theft.

Arrest is the temporary dispossession of property with intent to restore to the owner eventually.

Capture is taking possession with intent permanently to deprive the owners of property.

Restraint is merely the prevention of the goods going forward.

Barratry has been denned as including "every wrongful act wilfully committed by the master or crew to the prejudice of owner." It includes any criminal or quasi-criminal breach of duty to owners.

Jettison is the throwing overboard of cargo or ship's gear in case of necessity. It must be pointed out that cargo jettisoned on account of inherent vice, or when carried in an improper place, cannot be recovered from underwirters. Goods carried "on deck" are usually insured on F.P.A. conditions including the risks of jettison and washing overboard at a considerably augmented premium, the reason for which is obvious.

Perils outside the scope of the standard form of policy may be insured specifically, such as breakage, leakage, theft, pilferage, non-delivery, etc. Needless to say these risks are usually insured only on payment of additional premiums which vary according to the nature and destination of the goods.

BILL OF LADING.

Theoretically, the Bill of Lading and insurance policy together protect the shipper or consignee from losses which may arise in transit. The Bill of Lading acknowledges the receipt of goods, either on board or for shipment, in "good order and condition" and, in consideration of the freight, the shipowner undertakes to deliver them at the destination of the same state, subject to those perils excepted therein. These exceptions are very wide and, in fact, until recent years the carrier appeared to have divested himself of all responsibility beyond that of collecting freight. The customary Bill of Lading "exclusion" clause mentions most of the perils which a marine policy covers, "perils of the seas, fire, barratry of master or crew, enemies, pirates, thieves, arrests and restraints of princes, rulers and peoples, collision, stranding, etc." Thus these two documents together should afford the assured protection against the perils enumerated. However, damage due to a peril excepted from the Bill of Lading does not necessarily fall within the liability of the underwriter, the incidence of the loss being absolutely dependent on the policy conditions. Both these commercial instruments are ambiguou 'n their phraseology, but the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, defining the shipowner's responsibility and privileges, had tended to remedy a condition of affairs which, in the past, had provoked much controversy. The advisability of a careful scrutiny of both Bill of Lading and policy is obvious, otherwise there is grave danger of a shipper falling between two stools.

In the present stress of competition for the limited business passing, it is only the company or undoubted stability that can afford to descriminate between risks and insist on adequate rates. It does not follow, therefore, that the underwriter who writes business on comprehensive conditions at unremunerative rates is the best one with whom to place business, for the question of security in insurance, as in banking, is paramount. Dependence on weak or indifferent security may result in disastrous losses due to false ideas of economy in premium. An established company will, at all times, treat its policy-holders with equity and not a little generosity.

Any person, other than alien enemies, may insure, provided that benefit will accrue by the safe arrival of the property insured or prejudice be incurred by its damage or loss.

WAGERING POLICIES.

Policies which are effected without any insurable interest, or which are made "policy proof of interest" or "full interest admitted" are wagering policies and void at law. Underwriters issue these policies only where they are confident of the moral character of the insured. Wager policies cannot be sued upon and the underwriter, therefore, is bound in honour only to pay in the event of loss. This being the case, an Honour policy is, if possible, even better security than an ordinary one—its terms being most rigidly adhered to by all underwriters. The problem of gambling is no new one in marine insurance, for we read of policies being issued on events such as the death of George II at Dettingen at 25 per cent., or in 1745 against the capture and decapitation of Bonnie Prince Charlie. In lighter vein, it is recorded that a very distinguished Frenchman, when on a State mission to this country, quarrelled with his own Ambassador and generally, by his actions and public utterances, aroused wide-spread doubts, not as to his sanity but as to his sex! This problem, savouring more of comic opera than real life, was the origin of numerous policies, effected at 15 guineas to pay £100 in the event of the foreign visitor proving to be of the fair sex. (This incident was the subject of legal proceedings, which accounts for its being on record).

The basis of all marine contracts is mutual good faith, and the merchant or shipowner, when submitting a risk, must give full and accurate information from which the underwriter may draw his own conclusion. Material facts must not be withheld, and a fact is material if it would influence the judgment or a prudent insurer, either in accepting the risk or assessing the rate, because, as everyone is aware, underwriting is a matter of judgment, but largely influenced by the exigencies of competition. The information given must give a true impression of the facts. Equally, the underwriter must not be aware of the safe arrival of the vessel. In the absence of good faith the policy is voidable at the option of the suffering party.

All marine policies are based upon the form drafted Lloyd's in 1779 and, although the quaint time-worn phraseology seems unsuitable for modern needs, the legal meaning of almost every word has been ascertained in Court, and it is therefore, better to bear known ills than risk the litigation inevitably attendant upon the creation of new terminology. Companies usually use their own policy-form, and though intended originally to cover only marine ventures, in practice it is made to cover many and varied risks. The limits of this acrobatic document are extended or qualified by the addition of written or printed clauses, and these additions are considered of greater importance, and are construed with greater strictness, than the remainder of the printed words of the policy.

"Post Magazine."

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INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

MEETING HELD AT INDORE.

The 20th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, on November 11, 1929, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, K.B.E., The Hon'ble Colonel H. R. Pritchard, C.I.E., O.B.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India attended the opening meeting and delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Committee.

In the absence of the Prime Minister of the Holkar State, Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Deputy Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, made an interesting speech in which he outlined the valuable work which H Highness the Holkar's Government is undertaking in the direction of rural development within the State. In this connection, Rao Banadur Sardar Kibe mentioned that His Highness's Government had recently agreed to an important scheme under which Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchand, the leader of the commercial community of Indore, intended to start a Model Seed Farm for the production and distribution of the new variety of Malvi cotton which has been evolved at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore..

The marking of bales under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was discussed with particular reference to the redraft of Rule 7 under the Act, recently notified by the Government of India. The Committee was informed that the redraft had resulted in smoother working of the Act and less inconvenience to the trade. The Committee decided to urge the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee to take early steps to introduce an amendment to its bye-laws so as to make unmarked or wrongly marked bales untenderable against hedge or delivery contracts in Karachi market. Such an amendment was made some time ago in the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, and the Committee agreed that similar action should be taken by the controlling Association or Committee at all terminal markets.

UNIVERSAL STANDARDS.

An interesting debate on the question of universal and world-wide standards for Indian cottons took place and it was decided that this subject should be considered in detail by the Committee at a subsequent meeting.

Arising out of the consideration of the working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Committee discussed the important questions of the effect of cotton ginning and pressing factory pools on the rates charged to the cultivator and the possibility of controlling the erection of new factories in areas where ginning and pressing facilities were already sufficient. These subjects are to be considered by a Special Sub-Committee and a report thereon will be laid before the Central Cotton Committee at its next meeting.

The work of the Committee in conducting investigations into the finance and marketing of the cotton crop up-country in different cotton-growing tracts was reviewed and evidence was produced showing clearly that these economic enquiries had proved most valuable and had been highly appreciated. Two Provinces have arranged to get the reports of the Committee on the inquiries relating to their territories translated into the local vernaculars and similar action is being considered by other local Governments.

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which met on the 9th November at Indore was approved by the Central Cotton Committee. A most interesting feature of this report was a series of recommendations that the Committee should allot grants to nine schemes for the further extension and distribution of the seed of improved cottons. Six of these schemes were submitted from the Bombay Presidency and one each from Madras, Central Provinces and Hyderabad. In some cases, the granting of a subsidy by the Committee was made provisional upon the local Government concerned providing the necessary loans required under the scheme for the purchase of the improved seed. The action taken by the Committee in this connection is bound to give considerable impetus to the important work of the extension of improved cottons in the Provinces and will thus result in considerable benefit to the cultivators and the cotton trade.

RESEARCH.

The most important feature of the report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee—which was approved by the full Committee—was the action which had been taken to ensure a closer liaison between the work of the Committee's Technological Laboratory and trade requirements. A series of trade tests, based upon definite suggestions made by trade representatives, will be undertaken at the Laboratory and the results published for general information. In addition, the Committee agreed to establish permanent representation of the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association on its Technological Research Sub-Committee so that the work of the Laboratory can be planned in future with reference to the requirements of the cotton trade and the mill industry.

The Committee considered a note on the proceedings of its Sub-Committee on Malpractices dealing chiefly with consideration of the serious problem of the mixing of Punjab-American and "deshi" cottons in the Punjab. The Sub-committee recommended that special attention should be given to the formation of co-operative sale societies for the production and marketing of pure Punjab-American cotton and the Committee decided to offer a subsidy to the Punjab Government for undertaking work in this direction.

AN ELECTRIC FINGER.

—:o:—

Two remarkable inventions by Mr. Sergius Grace, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, were demonstrated at a meeting of the Telephone Pioneers' Society, New York. The first appliance is for linking up automatic and hand-worked exchanges, and enables the subscriber to dial the required number without speaking. The exchange hears the number enunciated in a perfect voice—an Irish girl having been specially selected to phonograph records for the new mechanism. The other invention enables a person to store within himself electrically a message which he can subsequently deliver by placing a finger to another person's ear.

MOTOR LICENSES IN BRITAIN.

The latest return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the gross amount received in payment for motor licenses issued during the nine months ended August 31 was nearly £23,000,000. The total number of motor vehicles excluding tramcars and trade licenses, was approximately 2,131 000 as compared with 1,996,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year and the total number of mechanically propelled road vehicles registered for the first time during the month of August exceeded 19,000.

PAPER PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

The Viceroy, alluding to the researches and practical experimens which have led to the prebamboo as the greatest potential raw material for the expanding paper industry, referred to the flotation of two companies in London to work the enormous bamboo forests in Burma, the technical member of the Board being the Pulp Expert (Mr. W. Raitt) who has just retired from the Institute. A summary of Mr. Raitt's "Burma Bamboo Pulp Survey" (Indian Forest Records, Economy Series, price Rs. 2-10) appeared in the instalment of this "Diary" inserted in "Capital" dated 1st August last, and readers interested will doubtless secure a copy of the report referred to, from the Government of India Central Publication Branch Hare Street, Calcutta. In a foreword to Mr. Raitt's Report, Mr. H. W. A. Watson, Chief Conservator of Forests in Burma, points out that in view of the heavy capital requirements of the industry, the first essential is a continuous and secure supply of the raw materials. It is believed that a secure supply of bamboos exists and that the fundamental problem is to get this supply to the mill:

This problem is by no means an easy one to solve. The local inhabitants provide a very unreliable source of labour, and even if success attends the efforts to stimulate their activities, they will have to be supplemented by outside agency. Moreover, their methods which are suitable to meet a limited demand from supplies growing on the edge of floating streams, will require a drastic overhaul when it is a matter of meeting a vastly increased demand involving areas stretching several miles inland. This overhaul will mean the introduction of animal haulage or other transport arrangements to replace the crude human transport at present adopted.

Further, it must be remembered that production of bamboo pulp is a new industry in Burma, and the pioneer will have no basis of past experience to guide him. The estimate of stock is an ocular estimate supplemented by a number of countings, and, as already stated, the fundamental factor in the problem is believed to be the matter of getting the bamboos to the mill. The writer would therefore emphasize the necessity for a careful verification of the estimates and a study on the spot of all the essential factors as a preliminary by any firm or person who contemplates initiating enterprise. In this connection the supply, maintenance and cost of the labour force are vital points.

Mr. Raitt's estimate indicates, in areas which are capable of being exploited economically by the present primitive methods of transport, a possible total production of 800,000 tons of pulp per annum, while, he considers, should the demand ever increase beyond that not inconsiderable figure, improved systems of transport would bring in such large areas as to completely dwarf that output. Furthermore, Burma "is excellently supplied with river ports and anchorages for the accommodation of an exporting industry."

There remains the question of international demand for bamboo pulp. In an analysis of this demand contributed to Capital's "Indian Industries Supplement," issued last December, Mr. Raitt pointed out that from the point of view of the paper manufacturer dependent on wood pulp: "The position is no longer in doubt—serious scarcity now and the probability of a famine in the near future unless an alternative is found—and a world's consumption now of 15 million tons, which will be 19 millions in 1938, and 24 millions in 1948, takes some finding. And each ton means about 3 tons of raw wood." Bamboo for paper, as Mr. Raitt proceeded to point out, is no new idea. Since 1870 it has been spasmodically experimented with and there has never been any doubt about its fibre being suitable provided it could be converted at a sufficiently low costs. Thanks mainly to Mr. Raitt's own researches and experiments at Dehra Dun, a highly satisfactory solution of all the problems involved has now been achieved. Immense quantities of bamboo are available; moreover, bamboo is annually reproductive, wood is a sixty-year crop. Here then, "at last, is a final solution of the paper maker's oft-recurring problem. And India and Burma are in a position to secure a monopoly of the industry for many years to come. Their water transport conditions recall those of the tide-water days of wood pulps—exhausted 30 years ago—which produced the cheapest pulps the world has ever seen, £8 to £9 per ton in England, present value being £13. Other regions may show up equally well in this respect but none are under better conditions than our own in respect of law and order, finance, health, labour and organised business life and facilities. They have not failed to secure the attention of the financial world; two areas in Burma have been secured by important groups in London and others are being considered." In the Viceroy's words: "It is expected that these two companies will be the forerunners of others which will work the extensive bamboo forests of India and Burma which are now standing more or less idle."—"Capital."

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA:

—:o:—

(New District Office at Madras.)

A district office of the Concrete Association of India is being established in Madras this month for the service of Southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, Travancore and Mysore States.

The address of the office is Khaleel Mansions, Mount Road, Madras, and the District Engineer-in-Charge is Mr. T. Campbell-Gray, M.I. Mech. E., M.I.E. (India), A.M.I. Struct. E., who has till now been the District Engineer-in-charge at Calcutta.

Mr. Campbell-Gray's place in Calcutta is being taken by Major T. R. Sneyd-Kynnersley, M.C., M. Inst. C.E., recently Chief Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust.

The functions of this Association are too well known to need reiteration here, and it is hoped that cement users in Southern India will find the District Office in Madras an assistance and convenience in dealing with their concrete problems. Cement users in Southern India are requested to address their enquiries to the Madras District Office in future instead of to the Head Office in Bombay, as many have been doing up to the present time.

"DAYLIGHT IN DARKNESS."

—:o:—

Turning to the use of Dissolved Acetylene as a powerful illuminant one is confronted with a galaxy of applications. "The wonderful white light it provides is the nearest, in spectrum analysis, to that of the sun's rays." The volume of gas can be varied by the size of the cylinder according to circumstances, and the pressure, which is the same in every size of cylinder, can be regulated to give a steady flow of gas to one, two or any number of burners.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1).

and reaping of profits are of little use. Often the enterpreneur, the moment the first enterprise does not yield much of paper profits, tires of it soon and takes to a new enterprise that will yield more. There is no sustained effort that will establish any particular industry on a firm and lasting basis.

* * *

NOVEMBER 18TH:

The Labour Commission has been taking evidence in Ahmedabad and will soon be in Bombay. The main problem they will have to tackle here, will be, not the adjustment of wages, but the prevalence of a spirit of hostility between the two sides. Labour and Capital do not act as one, they do not feel like it. There is not much contact between them.

Another contributory factor is the lack of education on the part of the mill workers and of a broad toleration on the part of the owners. The workers have their own ways of expressing themselves, their own way of guessing at profit and the wages due to them. They think they are not treated fairly, they cannot calculate, they can only guess, The employer should then take the trouble of keeping himself in intimate touch, explain to them whenever he can, make himself trusted and use a considerable amount of tact: intimate contact and timely tact will win over more co-operation from these men than can the presentation of the most learned and intricate arguments before committees and commissions, courts and tribunals.

The employers are often averse to State intervention in wage disputes. But they soon forget that the mill worker. once he is desperate, takes the law in his own hands. Up goes a cry then that property and person should be safeguarded by the State. But if the State had safeguarded wages and living conditions at an early stage, there should be no need for all this display of force, resulting even in the loss of life.

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NOVEMBER 20TH:

"Government departments should give preference to commercial firms carrying on welfare work when placing orders. This would achieve far better results than any legislation or Royal Commission could," stated Mr. G. V. Lewis at the Lahore Rotary Club in the course of an address on the Woollen Industry in India. The speaker also disclosed the interesting information that the Punjab Government is conducting an inquiry into the possibility of wool growing in the province.

Mr. Lewis then dwelt on the methods adopted by unscrupulous traders and manufacturers in copying the trade marks and labels of well established firms, and suggested that fresh legislation was necessary, which should provide stringent penalties. He stated that the manfacturers preferred German dyes to British dyes, as German dyes were cheaper in price and superior in quality.

He described the romance of the woollen industry and stated that in 1880 Dhariwal was a small village consisting of a few mud huts, whilst to-day it was a flourishing town with 6,000 inhabitants whilst mills had their own hospital, schools, dispensary, co-operative society, clubs and welfare institutions. The management had also provided a mosque, a temple, a gurdwara and a church as places of worship for their Mahomedan, Hindu, Sikh and Christian employees.

CONCRETE AROUND THE WORLD.

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In a few years a motorist in the United States may start on a trip around the world expecting to find his route concrete-paved in every country. Readers of the United States Commerce Reports will have noticed that Spain, England and Italy have announced the building of concrete super-highways and now on the other side of the globe concrete is assuming equal prominence. Australia has been laying concrete pavement for several years and India announces an extensive programme of road improvement. While railroads have been available for many years, the lack of local roads and feeders prevented even railway from rendering full service. In connection with the extensive plans for road improvement, the Indian Concrete Journal announces a greatly extended use of concrete pavement to serve and build up motor traffic. It is expected that more than three-quarters of a million square yards of concrete pavement will be constructed in the Indian province this year—an increase of almost 2000 per cent over the construction programme of a few years ago.

All over the world the judgment of American engineers is upheld in building concrete as the pavement best adapted for modern vehicle traffic. ("Concrete Highways and Public Improvements Magazine).

JAP ARTIFICIAL INDIGO SUBSIDY.

At the last session of the Japanese Imperial Diet, artificial indigo was included among dyestuffs entitled to Government encouragement and will be granted a subsidy. The Miike Kogyosho, Kyūshu, owned and managed by the Mitsui interests, is the only establishment in Japan now engaged in the manufacture of artificial indigo. On receipt of the subsidy, the factory plans to extend its business to supply the domestic consumption of 1,000 tons and is also watching the large Chinese market for this dyestuffs.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House road, Bombay.

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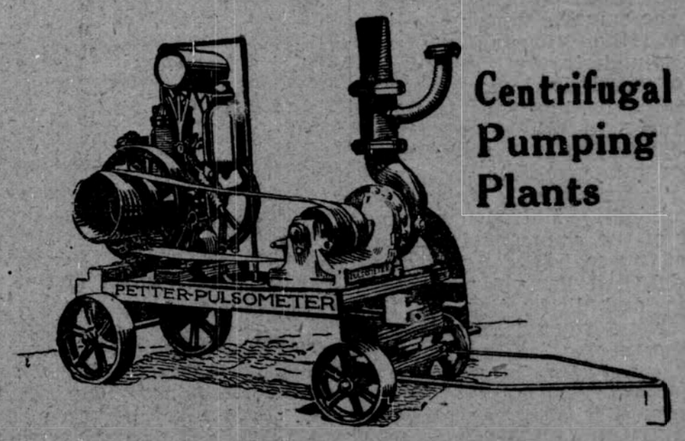

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